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REST.

Lines found under the pillow of a soldier who died in the hospital at Port Royal:

I lay me down to sleep
With little care,
Whether my waking find
Me here or there.

A bowing, burdened head
That only asks to rest,
Unquestioning upon
A loving breast.

My good right hand forgets
Its cunning now;
To march the weary march,
I know not how.

I am not eager, bold
Nor strong—all that is past;
I am ready not to do,
At last, at last.

My half day's work is done,
And this is all my part.
I give a patient God
My patient heart.

And grasp his banner still,
Though all the blue be dim;
These stripes as well as stars,
Lead after Him.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

There is a sort of indescribable charm in all that pertains to the exterior view of a farm-house, be it situated in the midst of shading trees and babbling brooks, or standing out boldly with the sky for a background, and the open, bare country for the coloring. There are always about the same objects to attract the attention. The farming implements, the various vehicles—ranging from the family spring-wagon to the broken-down old umber one that stands poised on its three wheels, a reminder that all vehicles are not built after the model of the "one horse shay." There are the patient cattle, the busy chickens, the mischievous pigs, and the inevitable dog or dogs. Usually in the background is the orchard and the well, and in the foreground the rows of posies, ranging from "bouncing Betties" to tuberoses. There is not always this sameness about the interior. There may be the same rows of dishes and pans, and the same articles of furniture to a great extent, but no two are arranged the same or kept in the same order. The same may be said in regard to the architectural arrangement. The rooms in a score of houses may be of the same size and of the same number, but scarcely any two are even nearly alike. But as we have to do with but one, a view of its interior will be enough.

The house itself stands out bleak, bare and brown, on the open prairie. The orthodox orchard lies at the back, and rows of posies in front, and a few Lombardy poplars and maples cluster in various places about the front and sides of the house; a honeysuckle climbs up its rude trellis and peeps boldly in at the front window, diffusing its beauty and fragrance all around. So much for the exterior. The interior is not beautiful either in design or finish. The front door opens into a room that serves for parlor and sitting-room, and on state occasions for dining-room, too. It is plainly furnished. A carpet, a few plain chairs, a table and an old settee are the essentials; a winter bouquet, dusty with age, a painted bunch of pansies surrounded by a rustic frame, a shelf on which stands a clock, a lamp and a sickly-looking plant of some kind on the window-sill, are the only ornaments. At the left of this room is a bed-room. At the back a long kitchen, from which arises a stairway leading to the garret, for this prairie farm-house has a garret.

The morning on which our story begins is a lovely one in early spring. The long, low kitchen has two occupants, an elderly woman busy with some cooking, and an elderly man engaged in mending harness. These are not the only occupants of the house, for floating down through the fresh morning air came the sweet notes of a clear soprano voice filling every nook and corner with its melody. The man listens with a pleased look on his face, the woman twitches her elbows and looks nervous, as though the sweet notes rasped her senses.

"Dell's awful noisy," she remarked, as she walked over and glanced up the stairway. Then coming back, she looked cautiously at her husband and said: "Nathan, do you know that Dell is twenty years old next month?"

"I hadn't thought of it much," he answered; "but now, let's see. Brother Caleb has been dead since '48. Dell could just toddle then. Yes, he died in '48, and his wife, poor thing, followed him the next year. I didn't think it was so long. I remember when I brought the little thing here. I rode a horse back and carried her in my arms, wrapped up in my overcoat, all the way from Ferry's Landing home, and she never whimpered. She's been a heap o' comfort to us since, Jeannet'e."

"Yes; I ain't nothing agin Dell. She's a dutiful girl. But I've been thinkin' that after a spell we'll be gone, and who'll take care of her then?" said the woman.

"Somebody, I reckon, that'll be glad of the chance," said the old man merrily.

"Somebody has asked for the chance a ready," said the woman in a whisper.

"Has, eh?" said the man, looking up in a surprised way. Then resuming his work, he continued: "Well, that's the way, the world over; the young ones will leave the old ones when the time comes. I shall hate to lose Dell though."

"Don't fret, Nathan Perry," and the voice grew louder; "she ain't goin' to leave."

"What do you mean, Jeannette?"

"I mean that Dell didn't say 'yes' to Ambrose Yerrick's question."

"It was him, eh?"

"Yes. And Dell is mighty shortsighted not to take him. There ain't another such rich man in the county. He'll never eat a poor man's bread. She'll never get such another chance."

Any further remarks were cut short by the appearance of the girl herself. She was not a beauty. Her mouth was too large, and her nose too small; but her complexion was good, and her eyes large and "kind looking," and her brown hair hung in long curls about her plump shoulders. But her chief attraction was in her cheery voice and lively manners.

She was no exotic. She had bloomed and blossomed like a prairie rose; and her mind, though far in advance of those around her, was in sympathy with all.

Her aunt was not the most amiable of women. Indeed, she was decidedly the reverse, as Dell and Mr. Perry had long since discovered. Scolding was her element, and no matter if Dell galloped over the prairie on Gyp's back with her hair "a-flyin'," or walked demurely by the side of her uncle, the old lady was suited with neither. The latest vial of wrath had been poured on Dell's head on account of her refusal of the "splendid offer" above alluded to. But the old lady had not concluded that chapter, as Dell Perry soon found out.

Mr. Perry having finished his mending left the kitchen. Mrs. Perry had been turning over in her mind the subject in question, and so confronted Dell in this manner:

"Dell Perry, I want to know why you will not marry Ambrose Yerrick. He's a splendid man, and owns land and stock without end. And he's been gittin' a new carriage, too. He drove past here last night when you was over to Mrs. Clark's. He had that team of grays of his'n, and I tell you the Governor himself couldn't have been finer."

A curious expression played around the girl's mouth, but she said nothing, only winked at a little wren that sat twittering and twisting on the honey-suckle bush as if to give vent to some feeling of merriment.

Aggravated by the girl's silence, her aunt put the question again.

"Dell, tell me why you won't marry Ambrose Yerrick?"

"Because I do not want to, auntie. I do not want to marry anybody. I want to live here with you and uncle as long as you live, and then"—

"And then go to the poor house," said aunt, finishing the sentence for her.

"Well, rather than marry him, I would," answered the girl quickly, then hurried away to the garret to escape the torrent of words which she knew was sure to follow her answer.

Once safely in the room—one corner of the garret curtained and carpeted—Dell sat down to think. She had often before been in the same train of thought, namely, her dependence on her relatives. But had she thought on the other side, she might have discovered that they were as much dependent on her as she on them. But it had never occurred to her that she was essential to them. She had thought what might be her situation in case of their death. The little farm was all they had, and that was not valuable—barely sufficing for their maintenance; not a rich inheritance, truly. But she had a richer. And as she thought of her robust health, cheerful heart and willing hands, the poor-house looked very far in the distance.

"Well, I don't care," she said aloud, as she gave her curls a toss. "I can work, I can go away if she wants me to, I can earn my own living, but I cannot marry that money-loving, selfish, sordid, hard-hearted Ambrose Yerrick, and what's more, I won't." This was the same conclusion she had come to before, and aunt called to her that her uncle and Doctor Troop were going to the station, and she needed Dell's help about the dinner.

Dell brushed her curly head with her hand, tucked the curls in a net, took a hasty look in the little mirror, and went down stairs.

As Doctor Troop comes in here in our story it will be well to tell our readers that he was a man of about thirty-five years. He had settled in the West years before, and was held very high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. His profession had thrown him into the mixture of society which makes up the western population, and many owed their present good prospects to his timely words of encouragement. He was on friendly terms with all, but with none more so than with the Perrys. Perhaps Dell was the magnet of attraction; but if so no one suspected it, not even Dell herself. He was a courteous gentleman, and a fine scholar, and one might wonder why he chose to carry on his profession among a people so far inferior to him in native refinement as the majority of his neighbors were. But he was satisfied; and could dine with these humble people on their simple fare of salt meat, vegetables and corn-bread with as much heartiness and good cheer as though he were among the upper ten, in their sumptuous dining-rooms.

Dell had seen nothing of her would-be lover, nor had the subject been alluded to for some time, when one evening in early summer she was surprised by a visit from him. He came in his stylish carriage, with the team of grays. She was sitting at the front door engaged with a book, and did not see him until it was too late to retreat.

"Good evening, Miss Dell," he said, in his blandest tones, at the same time extending his hand, which Dell did not offer to take, but said as she rose from her low seat:

"Uncle Nathan is at the barn. I'll call him," and Mr. Yerrick saw the pink dress whisk around the corner before he had time to say a word of remonstrance.

"Well, she's a cute one anyhow. Wonderful tact. Would make a splendid general. She knows whom I came to see. Foolish thing! I could lift her out of this poverty here"—waving his hand with a mighty flourish. Looking still in the direction Dell had gone, he saw Mr. and Mrs. Perry coming towards the house, but Dell was not with them. "Screwed as a fox, but I'll wait," and he stepped forward to greet the old folks.

Dell, after calling her uncle, had lingered around the barn watching the stylish equipage at the door, determined in her own mind not to go near the house until it should be gone. She sat a long time thinking the thoughts that come to most of us at times wondering what her life was to be, wondering why the world was so unequally divided, and wondering most of all what Ambrose Yerrick would say to her uncle. She thought the visit of unusual length and must be something important. How long she sat there she could not tell, but when at last she looked up the early stars shone through the dusky twilight, the young moon was but a streak in the western sky, and Ambrose Yerrick's carriage was gone. She arose and walked slowly towards the house and entered it, but neither her uncle nor aunt said a word to her for some time, when Mr. Perry said:

"Mr. Yerrick didn't want to see me, it seems, after all. At least he didn't come to see me."

"He didn't say who he came to see, but I supposed it to be you," answered Dell.

"You might treat the man decent, anyhow," snapped out Aunt Jeannette.

Dell felt the hot blood rush to her face but she did not answer.

Another awkward silence, then Mr. Perry broke it again: "He wants you, Larkie; wants you for his wife."

"The vagabond! What did you tell him?"

"I told him you was free to do as you like. I wa'nt goin' to influence you, one way nor the other. That you could stay here as long as you would, and that's God's truth, Dell."

"Thank you, Uncle," answered the girl; "Mr. Yerrick had my answer some time ago. That he should come to you after that, only confirms my opinion of the man," and Dell rose, kissed her uncle and aunt and went to her room.

It was some weeks after this that Mrs. Perry made a misstep and fell down the cellar stairs. "I'm killed! I know I am, and them garden seeds ain't gathered yit," said the old lady. Mr. Perry and Dell lifted her to her feet, but she could no more use them than a new-born babe. "Why don't you go for somebody, Nathan? Go for Doctor Troop."

The old man would have started then and there, but Dell said the first thing to be done was to get their patient up stairs, and he must help. Then she herself would ride over to Doctor Troop. "I can go much quicker on Gyp than you can on Peg, and you know you cannot ride Gyp."

The old man suffered himself to be directed by Dell; indeed, any one might have commanded and he would have obeyed, so passive was he in that hour of trouble. It is probable Mrs. Perry herself would have objected to the plan from sheer obstinacy, had she known it, but she had fainted.

Fleet as the wind flew Dell over the prairie. The neighbors, as they saw her, wondered what possessed that girl to always ride as if the Old Nick was after her. They wondered still more when they saw her returning with Dr. Troop at her side.

"A bad fall, Mrs. Perry, a very bad fall, but nothing serious, I hope," was the doctor's verdict. "You must lie here and let the rest wait on you. You narrowly escaped breaking your back."

It was many weeks ere she was able to be around again. Meantime Dell and Mr. Perry had a hard time of it, for the old lady had grown discouraged over her slow recovery and often berated the doctor and Dell, and indeed every one who came about her—because she did not improve faster.

One day when Mrs. Perry had been more than usually fretful, and Dell's patience was quite exhausted, she capped the climax by telling the doctor that Dell was the "carelessest critter in the world." That individual looked incredulous, and turned, or tried to turn, the conversation; but the old lady kept on until Dell, with her just indignation roused, replied in a hasty way, then flew to the kitchen. Once there, she fell to thinking. If she only had not said those few hasty words. What would Doctor Troop think? Would he believe all her aunt had said, or would he be willing to make allowance for a sick woman's fancies, or a tired girl's patience? After all, what did she care what he thought? In the midst of these perplexing thoughts Doctor Troop entered the kitchen. Dell turned suddenly towards him and said, half-merrily, half-soberly, "Doctor Troop, what will you think of me after this day's events?"

"Just what I have always thought of you, only more." Then taking her hands in both his, he said quickly: "Dell may I tell you all I think of you?"

A swift glance into his face revealed the truth to her. "I don't know—I cannot—I cannot answer you, sir," was the stammering reply.

He plucked a sprig of honeysuckle from the vine which overhung the door. "I will give you time to think," he said, handing the sprig to her. "If I see this in your hair to-morrow when I come, I will know your answer is as I wish. Good-bye, Dell," and he was gone.

I could never ascribe the emotions Dell experienced after the suddenness of this revelation passed off, nor is it fair to tell that she sweetened her aunt's gruel with salt, thereby ruining that lady's supper; nor how she put mustard in the ginger-cake, and fed the cat from the sugar-bowl, and altogether acted so strangely that Mr. Perry finally said: "Larkie, what ails you? You must be sick. I'm afraid your head is turned."

"I'm afraid it is," said Dell, in reply.

"Go to bed early my child," and Dell obeyed.

She must have the question decided satisfactorily to herself between bed-time and morning, for morning brought back her own self again. She even burst forth into song, much to Aunt Jeannette's discomfort, for she greeted her with, "I thought you'd about quit yawpin' around."

"Couldn't help it, auntie, it would come." How little they guessed why.

That afternoon Dell dressed with unusual care. It was her custom to change her dress every day after dinner, no matter if she only changed from calico to calico. There was this innate refinement about her—this emblem of true ladyhood. Her heart fluttered a little as she fastened the tell-tale sprig in her hair. It was nothing new for her to do, for, as her aunt expressed it, "there was always some weed dangling from her head;" but this had a meaning—a happy one for her, and best of all a hidden one to aunt Jeannette. She sat in a deep study for she knew not how long; but she was roused by the slamming of doors and window sashes and the rattling of their paper curtains. A storm was coming. The week's washing was out doors. Dell hastily ran down stairs, seized her bonnet and flew to gather them in. As she came through the door the wind whisked her bonnet off, honeysuckle and all. A friendly bush caught the former, but the latter was carried no one knew whither. Dell was unconscious of the mischief done as she picked up the truant bonnet and hurried to her aunt, whom she found in a state of excitement only equalled by the elements without.

There was little or no rain with the storm. It was one of those fierce storms of wind that spring up so suddenly over the prairies, leaving in their wake destruction, and sometimes death. They last but a few moments sometimes, but these moments are hours to those who experience them.

Dell looked out after the storm had passed to see what destruction it had done to their own property. It had escaped, excepting a line of board fence, which was lying flat. "Uncle Nathan will have the south fence to rebuild," she remarked to her aunt, as she quietly took up her sewing.

Perhaps an hour afterward Doctor Troop came. He made some remarks about the storm, and the damage it had done; and went over to where Mrs. Perry was sitting bolstered up in her easy chair. He passed behind Dell, glancing quickly at the curly head as he did so. He talked rapidly, as was his custom, said he thought Mrs. Perry was getting so well he need not call again. Must exercise moderately, and be careful about lifting anything, and she would be all right soon. Then shaking hands with Mrs. Perry, and nodding coldly to Dell, went away.

Poor Dell! How her heart fell from its highest pinnacle of hope to the very depths of disappointment. She longed to go some where where she could be alone with her mortification and disappointment. But her aunt wanted her. Her pillows were hard, her back needed bathing, her feet were raised too much. All these and many more were immediate wants which Dell must attend to, listening meanwhile to her aunt's talk about the doctor; his fine character, his numerous charities, his patience with the sick. "No wonder he rides in such a dilapidated old buggy, he gives away everything he gets, and doctors the poor for nothing."

It was very hard for Dell to master herself during all this preamble, and it was well for her, perhaps, that she could not get away to herself with her sorrow at first, for when she could, which was not until hours afterwards, her heart had reacted and she could calmly look the matter in the face.

Her first conviction was that Doctor Troop had acted ungenerously. He had taken advantage of her hasty speech the day before and wanted to see if she would wear the sprig. A very unjust conclusion, Dell, but perhaps the best after all, for it roused your pride and hid your disappointment.

One would think that with Dell's quick perceptions she would have thought to look after the sprig, if for nothing but to tear it out in her indignation. But any of us might have neglected to do so, stricken as she was by the sudden transition from hope to despair, and with Aunt Jeannette's tongue twanging in her ears.

Meanwhile Doctor Troop was as much surprised and disappointed as was Dell. He had known her from a little girl. Of late he had watched her closely; had noticed her shy welcome when he came, and had seen the mantling blush when he had pressed her hand at parting. He had thought she was not indifferent to him, and he knew that he loved her with his whole heart. He had heard of Ambrose Yerrick's wooing, but could not think that Dell would be so deluded by the glitter of wealth as to wed a man of his stamp. But he believed it now—believed what rumor said, that Yerrick's new outfit was a part of the wedding display. But in his heart he did not blame Dell. She had known poverty all her life, and had seen very little in it to make her in love with it. He could but wish her happiness if she could find it with such a companion. As for himself, he meant to go away. He could easier give up his practice and friends, and go elsewhere to begin anew, than to see her the wife of another, and that other Ambrose Yerrick.

Dell heard through gossiping neighbors of his intentions, and the speculations in regard to it. She was glad of it, for his absence would help her bear her humiliating secret. So she put a brave face on the matter, and tried to live as though Doctor Troop had never existed. But in spite of all her forced cheerfulness her cheeks grew pale and her step faltering.

"Dell is ailin'," said Aunt Jeannette, one morning. She had recovered from her fall and had resumed her work. "She don't seem a bit like herself."

"She's had a hard stretch of it these last few months any way, and she ought to have a rest. Let's send her to the Station to stay with Preacher Hopkinses' folks for a spell," suggested uncle Nathan. "What say you to that, Larkie?" he said as Dell entered the room.

"What is it? I didn't hear."

"How would you like to go away for awhile?"

"Go away! What for, and where?" exclaimed Dell, in surprise.

"To the Station, to visit."

To the Station! That was the last place in the world for her, for Doctor Troop was there yet, so she answered quickly:

"Go away now and leave Aunt Jeannette with all the fall work to do? No, indeed. I don't want to go any place. Why do you want me to go?"

"Because you ain't well. You're all run down," said Aunt Jeannette.

"I'm not sick, only a little languid," replied Dell, wearily.

"Well, something's the matter. You don't look nor act like yourself. I think, Nathan, you'd better see Dr. Troop before he goes away, and have him come and give her some medicine."

"I don't want any medicine, and if he comes I won't see him!" and Dell darted out of the room like a rocket.

"What ails the girl, anyhow, to speak like that?" said Aunt Jeannette, looking after her in astonishment.

"That will never do," said Dell, as she threw herself on the floor of her little room. "The first thing I know they will have him here to prescribe for me and make fun for me. I won't stand it. I wish he was in Ballyhack. Why don't he go off, as I heard he was long ago? What does ail me, anyway? I don't feel like seeing any one, or like going any place. I'm ashamed of myself for moping so. I'm going to quit it right now. I'll open the safety-valve and sing as long as I can;"

"Throw a rose on the stream at morn;
Watch at eve for the flower's return;
Drop in the ocean a golden grain,
Hoping to see it on shore again.
If the rose you again behold,
If ever you gaze on your grain of gold,
Then believe, but not till then,
That there's faith in the vows of men."

The rich, melodious voice rang out loud and clear, reaching away down to the "truck patch" where Mr. and Mrs. Perry were at work.

"Hark! If that ain't Dell singin'!" said Mr. Perry, listening.

Aunt Jeannette raised her head and pushed her sun-bonnet back to listen.

"Yes, Dell has waked up again," was her reply.

Dell had waked up. She resolved to keep the safety-valve open all the time, for otherwise there was great danger of her secret being discovered.

The South to the Western man is the universal panacea for every woe. Has he had "hard luck," he goes South. Has he been disappointed in love, he goes South. Has he trouble in his family, he goes South. Mr. Troop availed himself of this sovereign remedy and went to this Mecca.

The following winter was a hard one for Dell. Aunt Jeannette overworked herself and became a confirmed invalid. Mr. Perry's health was poor, too, so the brunt of all fell upon Dell.

The next spring it was deemed best to rent the farm and move to the Station. The neighbors there promised Dell plenty of work at sewing and other light work that was always on hand. Indeed, Mrs Craig wanted a seamstress right then, for her daughter Ellen was to be married to Ambrose Yerrick, and the necessary wardrobe was to be made. So they moved into town, and Dell became for a time a member of Mrs. Craig's family.

To marry "well," in the common acceptance of the term, had been considered by Mrs. Craig as the climax of all feminine desires, and she had duly instilled the idea into her daughter's mind, so when Ambrose Yerrick came a wooing Ellen was abundantly congratulated.

Dell was watched with jealous eyes by the females of the Craig establishment, for they knew that rumor had attached much importance to Mr. Yerrick's visits at Mr. Perry's the preceding summer. The bridegroom elect was kept away from Dell as much as possible, much to her satisfaction. But one unlucky day they met in the hall, for the first time since her sojourn there. Dell would have passed him without a look, but he stopped her and said in a hot whisper:

"Have you any regrets? It may be yourself yet if you say so!"

"You villain! Annoy me again at your peril!" said the angry girl.

Dell would have left then and there, but after reflecting, concluded that so many explanations would be required, and besides it could not help her, but only injure Ellen, she determined to stay, feeling assured he would not molest her again.

Doctor Troop, in his far away home, heard of the marriage, and wondered.—Could it be that he had misunderstood Dell's motives for rejecting his suit? Was she, after all, the true-hearted girl he had always thought? Since she had not married Yerrick, her refusal must have arisen from some other cause. She did not love him, and had no wish to pain him by listening to his avowal of love. Brave, generous girl.

There is always a genuine thrill of satisfaction when a friend's conduct is vindicated; so Doctor Troop removed the debris of disappointment from his heart and again enshrined its idol.

At last it was rumored that Dr. Troop was coming back. Just where the rumor originated, no one seemed to know. Like many another rumor, it seemed to have its foundation in "they say so." It reached Dell's ears, and her heart gave a great flutter—perhaps of joy, perhaps of pain—she could not have told which.

It was late in August. Dell was at home enjoying a resting-spell. That is, resting from her round of work in other people's houses, but not idle at home. There had been very much requiring her care, for the aged couple were too feeble to attend to anything except their own ailments. But one day, when both were quite comfortable, Dell proposed a visit to an old neighbor, about a mile away.

The morning was still and sultry as only an August morning can be. The trees that skirted the creek over which her way lay had no motion in their leaves, the tall prairie-grass barely nodded as she passed; even the very birds scarcely stirred at her approach. "Well have a storm after all this," said Dell to herself, "after the calm comes the storm, and after the storm the calm again. So in human hearts as well as in nature. There has been a dead calm at my heart so long that I almost wish the storm might come, if only to freshen my withered hopes." Ah! did she suspect it as she did the elements? She crossed the creek at the ford—a stout log thrown across the narrow stream—and soon after reached her friend's house.

As Dell had prophesied, the storm came. For two hours the heavens reverberated, and the rain fell in torrents. Late in the afternoon it cleared away, and Dell proposed going home. Mrs. Clark objected. "I am afraid the creek has raised, and it will not be safe for you to cross on foot. If Mr. Clark was only at home so that you might have a horse."

"Thank you; but I'll try it. They will look for me," said Dell. "If the creek is too high I will not venture, but will return."

It was slow traveling over the prairie through the tall, wet grass, and past sunset when Dell reached the creek. It was swollen fearfully. To those who never saw it, it is impossible to convey a correct idea of the rapid swell of those little streams. What had been a narrow, sluggish stream in the morning was now a raging, roaring broad swell of water, swift in its current as a mighty river. Dell saw in a moment that it was impossible to cross, for the log which had afforded a bridge was nowhere to be seen. With a sigh for the dear ones at home, whom she knew would be anxious about her, she turned to go back. As she did so, her eye caught sight of a rider and horse at full gallop toward her. The fast approaching darkness made objects indistinct; but could it be?—Yes, she was not mistaken. She knew it was Doctor Troop.

To avoid him was her first impulse, but that was impossible, so she stepped aside to let him pass. Instead of so doing he reined up his horse, saying: "Good evening, Miss Perry. Mrs. Clark told me you had just started and was very anxious to reach home. You cannot possibly cross on foot, but old Gray's back is broad and I will willingly share with you."

He spoke in his old hurried manner, his voice a trifle sad. Dell hesitated. Thoughts of his former conduct, and then of the folks at home, chased each other confusingly through her brain. Before she could reply he had jumped from his horse saying: "There is no time to lose; the creek is rising every moment. Let me assist you into the saddle, and I will take a back seat."

It was impossible to resist, and Dell placed her foot in his palm and sprang into the saddle. It was a perilous ride. More than once it seemed as if the horse could not resist the rushing current, but at last firm land was reached. Not a word had been spoken by either during the transit across, but as the feet of the horse touched the shore Dell heaved a sigh of relief. "What if Gray had failed us?" she said, turning her white face to that of her companion.

"It would still have been the happiest moment of my life," he answered solemnly, at the same time lifting her tenderly from the horse.

She darted a keen glance at him. Was he—no, he could not trifle with her thus. Something in her face, so altered since he last saw her, struck him. Still holding her in his arms, he said. "Dell, we have misunderstood each other. May I finish what I began to tell you so long ago?"

Old Gray had a long rest after her tiresome journey; and when at last they started, the bridle-rein hung loosely about her neck, and her master walked with Dell's hand in his through the solemn stillness of the August night.

How Queen Victoria Entertains.

[London Correspondence Boston Post.]

I need not tell you how simple, plain and perfectly English and womanly are the habits and tastes of the Queen. The Prince of Wales, socially, is nothing more than a rich, sporting, pleasure-loving squire. The style of entertainment at the palace, for example, is quite like that you would receive at the house of the Duke of Sutherland or the Duke of Westminster. Nay, I have even heard the complaint hinted that when the Queen entertains officials at dinner, the viands are not as various or as well served as at any ordinary aristocratic gentleman's house. The Queen certainly sets an example of economy to her upper-class subjects. When she comes to London for the early Parliamentary season, her favorite method of dispensing hospitality is to give garden parties and "breakfasts" in Buckingham Palace Gardens, or in the private garden of Windsor Castle. Invitations to these are, of course much sought for, because they are the most select; there you come directly in contact with royalty, and see it more nearly and familiarly than if you dined with the Queen in the castle. When you are conducted to the garden by one of the scarlet flunkies of majesty, said flunky is about the only visible hint there is of its being a royal party. You see pretty tents and canvas pavilions disposed here and there under the oaks, on the velvet lawn, or by the side of the pretty miniature lake. It is this is in the Buckingham Palace Garden, which is in the very center of fashionable West-end London, the moment you have passed behind the high wall which shuts it out from St. James' Park on one side and Grosvernor Place on the other, you would never guess that you were in the midst of the city. The surroundings are most exquisitely and most illusorily rural. You see a number of gentleman and ladies, elegantly dressed, standing about in groups, or partaking of the by no means sumptuous fare which is being served without ceremony in the tents. The scene is elegant, bon ton, easy and unrestrained. You catch a glimpse of the Queen, dressed in black, with here and there a relief in rich white lace; but with no suspicion of tinsel or gaudiness about her; a plain lady, of substantial proportions, in the prime of life, the center of a respectful but by no means awed or abashed circle receiving those whom she recognizes with a slight smile and a pleasant word, and the presentation of those whom she does not know with a slight bow. There are faces here familiar to you in the windows of the print shops—noblemen, statesmen, ministers, ambassadors, leaders of society and court fashion; but there is little or no pretension of manner or carriage. You are surprised above all, at the simplicity, the elegant commonplace of the whole thing. You may jostle Wales, or the Russian Ambassador, or the Lord Chief Justice, without being in the least aware of it. The gentleman who, seeing you are a stranger, asks you if you will not have a sandwich and cup of coffee, may be a fashionable artist or a provincial mayor, and may be the Duke of Teck. If, perchance, you have been at a *fete champetre* at some great country house—say at Chatsworth or Belvoire—you say to yourself that this differs in no striking respect from it, unless indeed it differs by its lesser brilliancy and its more suggestive simplicity. And this is the striking characteristic of modern English royal life. There is a great change even from Gentleman George's time. That padded and painted old dandy never appeared as a host without being bedizened with stars and laces. To be sure, there are nowadays grand occasions, like drawing-rooms, levees, openings of Parliament, thanksgiving pageants in St. Paul's, and so on, when majesty assumes all the trappings and insignia of its rank. But these are the rare exceptions—rarer to royalty than our own birthday and patriotic anniversaries—to the ordinary routine of royal life.

Women of Burden in Germany.

"It is remarkable," says a writer on German life in the Boston *Globe*, "what great burdens German women carry on their heads. One may meet them constantly with great tubs and kettles of water on their heads. Many of them carry loads of vegetables to market in great white wooden tubs, wearing a little round plaited mat next to the head. One sees the strangest loads, too, poised in mid-air. Vegetables of all kinds and cheese are carried by them. Suddenly a woman comes along with an immense pile of faggots tied in bundles, some for burning, some, which are saplings, for brooms and baskets. Another one comes bearing great baskets of turf for kindling fires; and often do we see on these women's heads loads of kindling wood. The German peasant women occupy a position little better than a slave, performing the most menial service for a mere pittance. Any night around the fountains and water tanks may be seen crowds of these young women with great tubs and hall barrels, almost in size, waiting in turn to carry water for their use the next morning.

"These persons should have a word spoken in their behalf, for they have a weary life, and their position is a pitiable one. They are expected to black boots, carry burdens, do any and all kinds of drudgery, and are paid a mere nothing for their work, depending a good deal on Trinkgeld collection for odd jobs and errands of all kinds. In many German houses they are given monthly a little extra sum. They are expected to do anything and everything that in our country man servants do. Coming from the opera, a host of these girls may be seen with shawls and wrappings for their mistresses to wear going home. Women occupy certainly in common a position far below the American women in a relative position in society. In the streets they are constantly seen pulling wagons in for one horse to draw. The woman is only a servant, as it were, not the hostess, as we understand the term, in her own home."

GOD IS LOVE

I can not plainly see the way,
So dark the grave is; but I know
If I do truly work my day
Some good will brighten out of woe.

For the same hand that doth unbind
The winter winds, sends sweetest showers,
And the poor rustic lauchs to find
His April meadows full of flowers.

I said I could not see the way,
And yet what need is there to see,
More than to do what good I may
And trust the great strength over me?

Why should I vainly seek to solve
Free-will, necessity, the pall?
I feel I know that God is love,
And knowing this I know it all.

—*Alice Carey.*

RELIGIOUS.

There are 70,000 Disciples in Kentucky.

The early election of an Assistant P. E. Bishop of Kentucky is expected.

Two persons in Philadelphia have given $10,000 each toward a building in that city for the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The Yale theological school graduates its first colored student this year. About a third of the senior class have already received calls.

From 1833 to 1873 the Reformed (Dutch) churches have grown from 332 to 481, the ministry from 332 to 501, the from 26,642 to 41,244, and the communicants from 36,597 to 67,123.

The German Reformed Church, in Berks county, Pa., dates from 1750. The first church was built in 1753. There are now in the county 54 congregations, with 10,330 members, of whom 9,034 are communicants.

The Catholic pilgrimage is to leave New York for Rome about the middle of May. They expect to return in fifty days. The expense of the round trip is estimated at $359.

English evangelists publish religious tracts in the newspapers as advertisements, and claim that by this means they reach 3,000,000 readers every week, a much larger number than could be reached in any other way.

Religion down in Mason county, Ky., crops out among the women in the practical but novel form of a ladies' calico church club, every member of which is pledged to attend church in plain calico, without bustles, hoops or jewelry.

The Episcopal clergymen in Indianapolis, including the Bishop, are holding a series of meetings, in which after the sermon, they lay aside the gown and go into the congregation and converse with those who remain on the subject of their personal salvation.

The *Pilot* says that in 1825 there was one Roman Catholic priest in Massachusetts, one in Maine and only eight churches in New England, and that now there are in New England six bishops, 441 priests, 432 churches, and nearly 1,000,000 Catholics.

About fifty independent Christian Churches have been organized in different sections of the South, and a convention of these independent churches and the Christian Church is proposed with a view to their ecclesiastical union. Such a union is deemed almost certain at no distant period.

Christ is our pattern, our motive, the true principal of charity; and what is done, though it is but the gift of a cup of cold water, should be done in his name. Then the waters of comfort flow kindly and sweetly when they relish of the bleeding heart and the blood of a merciful Redeemer. Then this act is mightily performed when we do it as the sons of Adam and as the members of Christ, when we do it as men "of one blood" and of one "common faith."—*Beecher.*

A Dutch correspondent, writing on the affairs of the Jansenist Church of Utrecht, says that the Church is fully resolved to abandon the nominal subordination to the Pope, hitherto kept up as a matter of form. At the coming consecration of the new Archbishop of Utrecht, the official communication hitherto invariably made to Rome on such occasions ever since the separation, will not be repeated; and it is further intended to adopt the name of Old Catholic, in token of the communion of this branch of the Church with the new reformers in Germany and Switzerland.

The two Committees who were to confer together on the union of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches have had a most amicable conference, and the propositions for consolidation were considered to be satisfactory. Another meeting will be held, at which a final decision of the Committees will be made and submitted to the General Assemblies for approval. The Cumberland Presbyterian have about 1,000 ministers and 130,000 members. The Presbyterian Church consists of 4,524 ministers and 472,628 communicants.

We understand that there is a great deal of agitation in the Episcopal Church of Virginia as to the future position of its clergy in regard to the leading questions of church doctrine and power, and that serious apprehensions exist as to the course most likely to be taken. There is no expectation that the movement of Bishop Cummins will be followed, but it is said to be not impossible that a more important and effective protest against the new sacerdotalism will be represented by the Bishop of Illinois and his sympathizers will be made. Virginia churchmen boast of their historical record, and refer to acts and resolutions far older than the date of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, with a feeling that recent ritual innovations are not only very heretical, but also somewhat snobbish.

Snow Storm in London.

[London Correspondence New York Tribune.]

You don't know how much this way of treating the snow storm means. A snow storm with you in New York and Boston is too common to trouble anybody. In London, a few dancing flakes are regarded with considerable awe, as a convulsion of nature. If it becomes a few inches deep on the ground London sinks into motionless despair. The omnibuses stop running, and the coachman would lose upon you even a shade if you spoke of ordering out the carriage. The determination to see the snow has filled the streets of London about this morning with people on foot, and even thousands of carriages. It is almost universally, in part, of curiosity, or more especially, to see the Queen, who is reported to be the young couple who are now and daughter to be.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

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AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

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WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

England is enthusiastically happy over the results of the Ashantee expedition. When Sir GARNET WOLSELEY disembarked at Portsmouth he was received by great crowds, with every demonstration of adulation conceivable. Banners were flung to the winds from ship and public and private buildings, and music and the roar of cannon drowned the hosannas and hallelujahs of the adoring populace. The House of Commons passed a bill on the day succeeding his arrival in London, appropriating $4,000,000 to defray the expenses of the expedition, the Queen congratulated him, and from the successful leader of the expedition to the private who fought in the ranks, the returned invaders of Ashantee are all viewed in the light of heroes, who have subjugated rich territory to British sway, and discovered another outlet for her dense, overflowing population. In addition to empty titles, Sir GARNET WOLSELEY is to receive ample pecuniary rewards, a pension of $7,500 per annum having been awarded him.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES.

The extraordinary rise in the tide of the Thames on the 21st ult,. has been productive of more damage than was at first supposed. The districts of Lambeth and Rotherhithe have been entirely submerged, and in the whole territory which thus suffered, sewers were burst open, the floors of houses forced up by the pressure of the water, and the lower stories of private residences and business houses filled with water, many persons losing their lives in attempting to save property. At Woolwich arsenal the gun factories were extinguished, and the store shed flooded, and since the tide has receded, the effects of the work demonstrate that the havoc created thereby will require heavy expenditures, and considerable time, in order to repair the damages of the inundations.

☞ On Saturday last the Secretary of the Navy sent an order to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, requiring that officer to pay the amounts of prize and bounty money due for the capture of New Orleans and the destruction of the enemy's ships. The total amount of prize money proper is $530,000, and $200,000 additional bounty for the destruction of the rebel vessels. The number of United States ships of war that took part in these engagements is 44, and the number of officers and men who will share in the prize awards is between 2,500 and 3,000. Of the entire amount of the award the FARRAGUT estate will receive one-twentieth, or about $35,000.

☞ Hitherto, no little difficulty and delay has attended the handling of grain at New York, in consequence of inspection and disagreements as to grade. Hereafter, Grain Inspectors are to be maintained in New York at the terminus of each Road there, and at their cost. In this way, wheat arriving in New York will be graded for the market, and much delay and uncertainty will be saved to shippers and buyers. The certificates of Lake Inspectors will be accepted as evidence of grade.

☞ The reunion of the Abolitionists will be held in Chicago, commencing on the 9th of June next and continuing three days. Invitations should be extended to JEFF. DAVIS and his co-workers, for none did so much as they to bring about the abolition of slavery. They made it absolutely necessary, while those who are styled abolitionists only rubbed up the cars and ruffled the tempers of the actors.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

It becomes more and more apparent that German unity has not been productive in bringing about that national blessing, "decreased taxation," as was represented when it was proposed to abolish the multiplicity of petty sovereigns who held sway over a divided people, and centralize and concentrate their power in an imperial form of government, which is now assuming a tyrannical sway, unknown when the political power of Germany was divided. The pomp and display consequent upon Imperialism, requires much heavier taxation than formerly, when many a reigning Duke lived at less expense than a merchant prince of an American city, while the enormous standing army requisite to maintain the national dignity, and that "peace of Europe" to which the Emperor WILLIAM alluded in his late speech, at the conference of the three Emperors, is exhausting the country of all its able-bodied male population, who are forced to give the best years of life, those most adapted for the exercise of the productive industries upon which national prosperity and welfare depends, to the maintenance of Imperial rule, by swelling the ranks of large standing armies.

Naturally enough, therefore, the labors needful for the support of the nation, devolve upon those least fitted by nature to perform them, viz: women, children and old men, the former bearing the principal burden, by populating the country and maintaining it by the work of hand, brain and blood. In consequence, the tide of emigration now embraces the laboring, producing population to such an extent that whole villages and entire agricultural districts are depopulated of working men, those whom the army has not absorbed having sought homes where enforced military duty during the best years of life is not necessary to maintain national existence. The emigration of entire families of the working classes in the provincial communities has become so general, that fields remain uncultivated, and laborers are imported, even in one or two instances gangs of Chinese coolies having taken the place of native laborers. In garrison towns the social demoralization is great, consequent upon the vast armies of men who are removed from the restraining influences of family ties, while cities teem with a worthless, non-producing element, drones in the human hive, who draw their subsistence from the labor of others. The better class of artisans are imitating the rural population, and seeking to ameliorate their condition by emigration.

While the Government of Germany is not blinded to the national evils which result from a depopulation of her chief industrial element, and is endeavoring to lay all possible restrictions upon emigration by forbidding foreign emigration agents to reside in her territory, and punishing by heavy fines and imprisonment the publishers and circulators of pamphlets or any literature which sets forth the advantages of foreign lands, thereby inviting emigration, the chief causes which lead thereto, viz: heavy taxation and enforced military duty, so far from being ameliorated, are increased. The Emporer WILLIAM on his 77th birthday, on the 21st inst., in remarks to the Generals who called to congratulate him, according to the German custom, said that "a crisis was hanging over the army," and threatened to "maintain its strength at all hazards, and thereby to insure the peace of Europe." The crisis to which he alluded arises from a probability that the Reichstag, more conscious of the situation than the Emperor, fear farther to exasperate the nation by fixing the minimum strength of the standing army at $400,000 men, as he has commanded that body to do, and his threat to 'maintain the strength of the army at all hazards," signifies a determination to carry out his plan, even if in order to do so, he finds it necessary to resort to unconstitutional means for its accomplishment.

☞ The friends of currency contraction seem to have abandoned all hope of controlling Congress, and are now directing their efforts to the President, in the hope that he may be induced to veto any bill calculated to relieve the country from financial embarrassment. They are wasting time and money. The President's message to Congress clearly indicates that his sympathies are with the people upon that question.

☞ BUTLER must be a two-edged sword. A little over a year ago, he was charged with the defeat of DAWES for the U. S. Senate by opposing that gentleman and supporting BOUTWELL. Now it is asserted that his support of DAWES has ruined that aspirant after Senatorial honors. So, whether BUTLER supports or opposes DAWES, the defeat comes all the same, and BUTLER is held responsible for it.

☞ In declining further discussion of the woman's rights question by correspondents, the Pittsburg *Commercial* thus speaks to one of its contributors: "Our correspondent, in conceding that suffrage is an inalienable right, concedes the whole question. Inalienable rights belong to *all*, and not to any one to the exclusion of others."

☞ The greatest efforts of the friends of currency contraction are now being put forth to influence Congress to forget the interests of the country and legislate for Wall street. The friends of more currency and business prosperity should make themselves heard and felt at once.

☞ Out in Omaha, the total abstinence people are strongly advocating the use of water instead of wine on sacramental occasions. Go West, young man, if you would learn what the advance guard of human progressionists think about matters and things.

☞ The New York *World* wants Free Trade and Hard Money. Our recollection is that the hardest money the country ever had was that which the Democrats furnished the people when their party was in power.

THE ORDER OF ENOCH.

Saint BRIGHAM YOUNG has had another revelation, and one so characteristically selfish in its nature, that none save his most deluded, ignorant and fanatical followers can accept the ascribed divinity of its inspiration. The modern prophet of Latter Day Saints avers, that through direct communication with Heaven, he was commanded to revive the Order of Enoch, which he unsuccessfully attempted to institute eighteen years ago. Its principal features are essentially communistic, in so far that every male member bequeaths his entire worldly possessions to the Order, whose executive head and commander is, of course, the great American Polygamist. The women are to be held, as now, the subjects of the men, and concubinage, or "plural marriage" is the chief corner stone upon which the order of Enoch is built, and which no member can forsake unless he abandons all his worldly means and goes forth a literal pauper. The deed of the entire property is vested in BRIGHAM YOUNG, and his commands are the only laws which govern the community, each individual member taking a blind vow of obedience and power, similar to that administered in the religious communities of the Roman Catholic Church, with stipulating to marry as many wives as possible, and to increase and multiply the posterity of the Latter Day Saints, so that they must become the most populous and influential people of the earth.

BRIGHAM YOUNG further asserts that Mormonism must eventually be merged into the Order of Enoch, according to his late revelation, and when that is fully accomplished, Gentile influences cannot prevail against it. He proposes to inaugurate the order immediately, and has made preparations for establishing it at the town of St. George, three hundred and fifty miles south of Salt Lake, whither he contemplates removing his residence and his nineteen wives, and seventy children. He apprehends no backsliding, as only his most deluded and fanatical disciples will join him, and as these cannot recover a dollar of money if they leave the order, while he predicts that this new revelation will render the Church of Latter Day Saints an impregnable fortress, against which Gentiles and Heathens can have no power. To the latter the manifestations of this late revelation appear like the last despairing effort of the hitherto successful impostor, to revivify the expiring delusion of Mormonism.

CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

There is no little ignorance abroad concerning the actual amount of our currency in circulation. Even distinguished Senators are befogged when they attempt to state facts upon this point, and it will be remembered that we had occasion to correct the statement of the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee as to the per capita circulation in this and other countries. Still, there are those who do not understand it, and one of this number has asked the Cincinnati *Enquirer* for information upon that point. The *Enquirer* makes the following response:

From the Bureau of Statistics the following facts and estimates are drawn, showing the real actual circulation on a gold basis of the leading commercial countries of the world. The bank reserves are deducted in each country:

	Circulation.	Population.	Per capita.
Great Britain...	$ 683,000,000	32,000,000	$21 34.
France.....	1,709,000,000	36,000,000	41 91.
Germany.....	704,000,000	39,400,000	17 87.
United States ...	587,700,000	41,000,000	14 33.

Thus, placing the circulation of the several countries on a gold basis, which is necessary to a true comparison, we find that the amount in this country is $14 33 per head, in Germany $17 87, in Great Britain $21 34, and in France $41 91. Taking population into account, our circulation is about one-third that of France, two-thirds that of the United Kingdom, and four-fifths that of Germany.

Our correspondent should understand that we need far more currency *per capita* than the nations with which we have instituted comparison. They are *finished*, so to speak, while we are in process of development. For instance, in 1872 and 1873 we built ten thousand miles of railroad. This is equal to the *whole* railroad facilities of France, and three-fifths of that of Germany. Our territory is vast, and it takes much longer for money to change hands and perform its functions than it does in the densely settled small countries of Europe. We have not by any means as much currency for practical purposes as we had in 1850. Look at the following figures:

In 1850 the real and personal wealth of the United States was $7,135,780,228; the volume of circulation was $265,800,000; the ratio of circulation to wealth as $1 to $35.

In 1860 the real and personal wealth of the United States was $16,150,616,668; the volume of circulation was $461,000,000; the ratio of circulation to wealth as $1 to $35.

In 1864 the real and personal wealth of the United States was $20,000,000,000; the volume of circulation was $750,000,000; the ratio of circulation to wealth as $1 to $27.

In 1870 the real and personal wealth of the United States was $30,068,518,507; with $859,000,000 as the volume of circulation, $1 to $35 would be the ratio of circulation to wealth—the ratio of 1850.

In 1870, the real and personal wealth of the United States was $30,068,518,507; with $1,111,000,000 as the volume of circulation, $1 to $27 would be the ratio of circulation to wealth—the ratio of 1864.

In 1874 the real and personal wealth of the United States is $35,000,000,000; with $1,296,000,000 as the volume of circulation to wealth—the ratio of 1864.

In 1874 the real and personal wealth of the United States is $35,000,000,000; we have $750,000,000 as the volume of circulation, which is but $1 to $47 as the ratio of circulation to wealth.

It is thus seen that on the basis of the ratio of circulation to wealth on a coin standard in 1850 and 1860—namely, that of $1 circulation to $35 of wealth, the volume of circulation in 1874, on a coin standard, should be $1,000,000,000; and as compared to the ratio of 1864, of $1 to $29 of wealth, the volume of circulation of the country in 1874 would be $1,206,000,000 of currency, instead of $750,000,000, the present volume.

These are very important facts and should be well studied by those who think our present supply of currency ample for business purposes. The truth is, this country, in order to attain the highest degree of prosperity, needs double the present volume of currency.

☞ Down at Atlanta, a whisky manufacturer has given the name of one of the female crusaders to his meanest brand of whiskey. He probably wanted to give it a respectable appearance at least.

☞ BEECHER thinks that as he grows older it is a good thing to have his ears rubbed up rather lively by a Church Council. It will have a tendency to revive his waning energies.

WANTED, A LEADER.

According to Washington correspondents, the great necessity of our present House of Representatives, and in fact, one, from the absence of which the country is suffering is, "*A Leader.*" Ambitious, aspiring men without number, there are, but none with the requisite capacity to assume that generalship, without which, it is impossible to shape and direct legislation. With no distinct party issues and obscure and undefined party boundaries, the mere political leader finds his occupation gone, since office holders and bigots can alone distinguish partisan lines, and divisions, while the masses have ceased to yield blind allegiance to old organizations, and party discipline has therefore become loose and feeble.

National necessities demand a leader in the House of Representatives of force and nerve, of cosmopolitan views, and an executive mind; who will make it his duty to see that the needful business of the House is dispatched with correctness and promptitude. The absence of such an one has done incalculable mischief and cost the nation hundreds of thousands of dollars, since four months of the session have passed away, and almost nothing whatever has been accomplished. While the calendars are clogged with important measures from the various committees, no system has been inaugurated whereby the large amount of labor which has accumulated can be disposed of. Chairmen of different committees recognize no authority, and waste the time which should be devoted to the interests of their constituents and the nation, in struggling for precedence for their particular bills, sacrificing the duties of business which they are elected to perform, to a personal, selfish love of approbation, indicative of narrow and contracted minds, as is daily evinced by the lukewarm, languid interest in the ordinary business of the House, and the frequent difficulty which arises in securing a quorum when a vote upon this or that measure is required.

Old leaders who, in times past, felt that responsibility devolved upon them, and used it accordingly, have either lost their influence or ceased to take sufficient interest in legislation to exert it, and the absence of leaders has given prominence to many men of small mental calibre, who have pushed themselves forward by bombastic speech-making, and without either exhibiting the requisite fitness or capacity required for their positions, or furthering the interests of their constituents, or the nation, have succeeded in accomplishing very little, and that little rather by legislative proceedings than by intelligent direction.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The already important commerce between the States of the Mississippi Valley and Rio Janeiro and the other principal Atlantic ports of South America, is about to receive a new impetus by the inauguration of a regular line of steamers, connecting St. Louis and the territory southward to the Gulf of Mexico with the West Indies and the Atlantic seaboard cities of South America. The commercial value of direct steam communication between the Southwestern States and South America is so great that some estimate may be conceived of its magnitude from the fact that in 1852 England imported from Brazil, by sailing vessels, three million pounds of coffee, and three years afterwards, by the introduction of a line of steamers the increase in this one State alone was one hundred and nine million pounds. Aside from coffee, Brazil is rich in many tropical productions. Vast herds of cattle and sheep are reared and subsist with little care upon her fertile pampas, and her commerce in hides, wool and tallow is very extensive. Her population numbers twenty-five millions, and the attainments which they have made in industrial pursuits, together with the natural fertility and wealth of their country, will render extensive commerce with them a source of great profit, not only to St. Louis, New Orleans, and the river ports of the south Mississippi valley, but to the entire West and Southwest, which will secure, through the establishment of direct steam communication by the proposed "Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company," immense commercial advantages, in the development of a valuable outlet for home agricultural productions and manufactures, and be enabled to obtain its own tropical staples at greatly reduced rates.

☞ A country merchant tells us that in his village the temperance and anti-temperance elements have become sizzing hot. He became alarmed about his business, but finally sent his wife out with the crusaders, while he took sides with the saloon keepers. He told the saloon keepers that his wife was stubborn and he could do nothing to prevent her from going out upon the streets with the praying bands, while she told the women that her husband was mulish and she could do nothing with him. Thus, each became a martyr, to a certain extent, to the principles espoused, and the merchant was proscribed by neither party, his trade keeping right along in the even tenor of its way. This man thinks he has played his card well, and we should not be surprised if he would turn his attention to politics.

☞ If State Legislatures have the power to regulate the freight and passenger rates of Railroads in and passing through the States, and Congress has the right to regulate the rates on all roads passing through different States, which law must stand, and which fall, in case the rates prescribed do not agree?

☞ Only fifty members of the House of Representatives, at Washington, have signified their desire to speak on the currency question. Wonder if they have ever heard that NERO fiddled while Rome was burning?

☞ The New York Central have made arrangements for a reduction of about fifty per cent. on the rates for carrying immigrants.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the condition of the debt statement for the month ending March 31, 1874:

Six per cent. Bonds	$1,214,663,150
Five per cent. Bonds.....	509,243,450
Total Coin Bonds.....	$1,723,906,600
Lawful Money Debt.....	14,678,000
Matured Debt.....	6,852,800
Legal Tender Notes.....	382,076,837
Certificates of deposit.....	51,720,000
Fractional Currency.....	49,102,669
Coin Certificates.....	37,045,000
Total without interest.....	$ 519,944,497
Total Debt.....	$2,265,381,808
Total interest.....	29,676,561
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin.....	86,121,389
Currency.....	4,320,451
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law.....	51,720,000
Total in Treasury.....	$ 142,267,800
Debt less cash in Treasury.....	2,152,69 ,708
Decrease during the month.....	2,189,298

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding.....	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,1 2
Interest paid by the United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of Mails, etc.....	5,051,367
Balance of interest paid by the United States	17,355,32

☞ The Congregational Council which had BEECHER and Plymouth Church under consideration, was a complete success. The result of their deliberations seems to have satisfied themselves BEECHER, TILTON, and Mrs. WOODHULL, although not yet heard from, can scarcely object to what was done. She may have some difficulty in ascertaining what it was, however.

☞ THOMAS MCGEHAN, the alleged murderer of MYERS, in whose defense VALLANDIGHAM lost his life, was assassinated and seriously wounded in Hamilton, on Monday night. The Hamiltonians threatened to take his life if he attempted to make his home in that city, and they evidently don't like to be caught in a lie about a small matter of that kind.

☞ The Chicago *Journal* is surprised at the number of persons in that city who are interested in the Louisville lottery. Chicago people are always running out rods to draw "lightning." They think it will strike somewhere, and propose to extend an invitation for it to put in an appearance in their city. Their hospitality is almost boundless on such occasions.

☞ There is an editor in Wisconsin who thinks there is no evidence of a high standard of honesty equal to that shown by the man who pays borrowed money; hence, in attempting to bestow the most extravagant praise upon Mr. SUMNER, the editor says "he was a man who when he borrowed a dollar, did not forget to return it."

☞ Between the SANBORN blackmailing operations and the District of Columbia stealings, Congressional investigating committees are unearthing some most prodigious masses of rottenness. For the credit of the nation, it would be better to drop the investigations without further exposures, and hang all the parties implicated in the robbery of the people.

☞ Chicago gives her paupers but two meals a day; no vegetables are given them but turnips; their tea looks like the sweepings of a grocery floor; and their soup is made of meat from which all the strength has been previously extracted. The grand jury pronounce such treatment of the poor most disgraceful, and to that sentiment all the world will respond "amen."

☞ The redistricting bill which passed the House, is not entirely satisfactory to Democratic Senators, though it is believed all opposition from that quarter will be quieted and that the bill will become a law.

☞ The fellow who thought cremation meant to be buried in cream, wanted to know how this could be done in localities where they only have chalk and water for their coffee, strawberries, &c.

☞ Out at St. Louis, whenever an editor is "engaged," his quill-driving brethren announce the fact, stating his probable age, powers of endurance, and the size of his feet.

☞ The Boston *Post* will be required to answer for this: "Howdy, Aunt Maria?' said a Georgia lady to an old colored lady. "I ain't yer ant, missis," loftily replied the aged female; "and I ain't yer uncle; I'se yer eka!"

☞ Down in the little State of Delaware, a few days since, an old gentleman's last request was that no poetry—"Lines"—should be written upon his death. That old man retained his senses to the last.

☞ Many persons think there is nothing in a name, but that is a mistake. If nos, how does it happen that one of the professional roughs and accomplished burglars of New York City bears the name of LAWLESS?

☞ The colored people of the South are taking the advice of Mr. GREELEY. Within the past month fifteen thousand negro emigrant tickets have been sold by the Roads running West from Montgomery, Alabama.

☞ The drainage of the marshes of the Danube in Sclavonia and European Turkey, the native places of the leech, has stimulated the growth of that branch of medical practitioners in this country.

☞ There is no longer any doubt about the death of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. Our telegraphic despatches give information concerning his death and remains, which settle the question beyond a doubt.

☞ The man who remarked that the Prince of Wales was born with a crown on his head, was not aware that all children are so born.

☞ So HOFFMAN will not be Mayor of New York City any more. On returning from Europe, he proposes to make his home at Albany.

☞ The New York theaters gave each an afternoon's entertainment for the benefit of the poor of that city. The aggregate sum realized was $30,000.

☞ Vice President WILSON will visit the Hot Springs of Arkansas, in a few days, for the purpose of testing their effect upon his health.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

Fields and Fences—The Cars—Conductors—London—A Professor—The Sights—The Tichborne Trial.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

LONDON, England, March 8, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE:—After spending nearly three months in the staid old city of Lincoln, I found it a great relief to speed by green turnip fields, where sheperds tended their flocks in folds, to see cattle grazing in pastures green, in June, and to behold the general picturesqueness of the country. It really is most delightful to travel over beautiful England in the winter as well as in the summer season. The "closes"—fields—you pass are of every conceivable shape and size. Some will not contain more than one acre; others two or three acres; some twenty or more. While the fences run zig-zag, and the roads get along the best they can. The fences are generally of hawthorn trimmed, and not more than two feet high, a ditch being dug on one or two sides. The cattle and hogs I had in California would not have acknowledged these as fences but would have walked over them.

Nottingham, 40 miles from Lincoln, is one of the largest lace-manufacturing places in the world. At this station can of hot water, ten inches wide by two feet long, and four inches deep, were thrown in the cars. But as only one was put in to each compartment, calculated to contain eight persons, strangers were not, of course, inclined to crowd limbs so closely as to permit all of them getting the benefit of the foot-warmer. The compartments of these cars is entered at the side of the car, and the seats face each other, so that one half the passengers have to ride backwards, making some sea-sick—always does myself, for one. A lady in front of me complained of growing suddenly ill. I intimated that her riding backwards might be the cause of it. When she changed her seat, turning her face the other way, she soon got over it. The tin of hot water soon got cold, then your feet were the worse for them. It is well this is a mild country or people would perish in traveling from place to place by those miserably arranged cars.

Conductors are, as a general thing, pompous on these roads. When they come to a first class car, they obsequiously uncover and say: "Tickets, if you please; please show tickets." At the second class carriage they will be polite, but not uncover. But a bed dog suddenly shows itself at the third passengers: "Tickets—come! show your tickets; don't keep me waiting all day." One lady had difficulty in finding her ticket, but kept assuring the conductor that it was in her "bag." "I can't see in your bag," abruptly bawled the man.

The morning was very fine and clear, too, for England, so we had the pleasure of a good view. Some of the railway cuts through which we passed showed yellowish or red dirt, reminding one of his mountain home in California. Some of the country we pass over in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire reminds one of the rolling prairies of the West.

As we near London the country becomes more picturesquely beautiful. The palatial mansion of many a first class gentleman of aristocratic proclivities looms up on proudly swelling hills, surrounded by lovely parks. We were informed that Luton, a town which we passed through, containing 150,000 inhabitants, has a commerce exclusively in straw-bonnets, &c.

There has been no opportunity to get out of the car since we left Lincoln, five hours, no conveniences for emergencies in the inside. Of course, we came by a slow train. I at once perceived the great changes which have taken place since passing through here, more than twenty-three years ago.

I tell you, Mr. Editor, London is a big town, and it appears to be dreadfully crowded. Maybe your readers have heard of the place? Not having any particular place to go on my arrival in the city, I struck out among the swarm of human beings. O, what a splendid field this is for the student of human nature! I must say that I was never in a city in my life, great or small, where I was more favorably impressed with the appearance of the people than I am here. There is a mildness and truthfulness expressed in their intelligent faces that is a relief from aristocratic Lincoln. Perhaps the Strand, Cheapside, &c., may not be taken as a fair specimen of the whole. Yet I have been several miles from these points, in various directions, resulting in the same observations.

You meet but with very few bad countenances compared with the many good ones. I like London very much indeed; but this may be owing to the good fortune I had of getting acquainted with gentlemen who have made me acquainted with the best side of London life, and my consequent good feelings. Taking my big specimen of gold to Professor Tennant, geologist, Strand, London, I was very happy in finding in the person of the Professor a very easy gentleman to get acquainted with. He didn't mind my seedy-looking mining clothes, but really invited me to come the next morning and take breakfast with him, which I did.

After breakfast he actually invited me to visit his class and hear his lecture on geology; and much interested they all were with the specimen of gold I showed them, I assure you. But imagine my surprise to hear the professor invite me to to give a descriptive lecture of the piece. I did so, and they were well pleased with it. The Professor had about fifty students present; of which I noticed two Chinamen and one or two Japanese, and other nationalities. It was indeed a rare treat to be present and hear the learned Professor lecture on the very things appertaining to my new business of the stone and metal trade. And I am now fully convinced that, had I possessed the Professor's geological knowledge, the Oceanic would not have had a ton of stone as a part of her cargo to Eng and on the first of Nov. 1873.

But if Mr. Tennant conferred upon me the honor of hearing him lecture in King's College, his taking me as a friend to the meeting of the Geological Society on the same evening, it was something an "honest miner" about my size never dreamed of. But I will tell you more of this in another letter.

I've been running about almost day and night since I came, and the more I see the better I like the place. There are so many nice places to admire, and every step something new to interest you. The places visited have only intensified my desire to see them again—the British Museum, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, Westminster Abbey, and the House of Lords and Commons. But I will speak of these places in subsequent letters, and will finish this with a description of the scene presented in this city on the announcement of the verdict in the great Tichborne trial:

An extra staff of the police force was in readiness at the Court of Queen's Bench, for it was known that the Lord Chief Justice would finish his summing-up of nineteen days' duration, and that the case would at once go to the jury. Large crowds have for some time thronged the ways about the Court, to witness the passing of "the claimant and the judges,"—in fact I suppose ever since the trial commenced. But Kenealy and the claimant got the lion's share of the applause. The officers had all they could do to keep the streets clear in the vicinity of the Court. As early as nine o'clock in the morning several thousand persons were collected near the Court to see those pass who are connected with this wonderful trial. I inquired of many whom I saw what they thought of the case. More than half seemed to favor the "claimant," and when the verdict of guilty and sentence of fourteen years was announced, there was great excitement.

I took a bus as soon as the above decision was made known and went to the Zoological Gardens; and, telling the driver the news, he communicated the same to those whom he knew in the street, simply saying—"Fourteen Years!"

But before we were through our four-mile drive the different newspapers had issued extras, and newsmen and boys were selling them in the streets.

Dr. Kenealy looked "about to shed a tear" when he left the Court. But the claimant did not look any different. He has grown very stout over this long confab, and had the verdict been rendered in his favor it certainly would have been necessary for him to change his *regime* of diet. But as it is he will not have to consult "Bunting on Corpulence."

I am very sorry for the poor claimant, for whether he be the rightful heir to the Tichborne estates or not, he evidently believes he is by this time, and many of us believe that we are that which we really are not. MINER.

A Drama from Real Life.

A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following:

That reminds me that a lady well known in New York society has lately sold her own history to Victorien Sardou, and he is to make a drama of it. This lady one day, about seven years ago, feeling in her husband's coat pocket, which ladies never ought to do, found some letters in a female hand. They proved to be very ardent love letters from a mutual friend. She carried them to a lady friend of her own, who refused to receive them, but advised her to consult a lawyer. She did, and he told her she could obtain a divorce on the strength of them. This she did not choose to do at that time, but going to the reverend clergyman, whose most docile lamb this young lady correspondent was, she told him the whole story, and he dismissed the young lady from the communion.

Now, the faithless husband had been very religious, and had taken his young daughter assiduously to church, and had put her under the religious care of this young lady. The poor little girl had been the unconscious postman between the lovers. This, of course, on being known, aroused public opinion sadly. It ended after several years in a divorce being obtained, and the faithless husband has married his young lady.

Now, all the money belonged to wife No. 1, but the poor woman offered half of it for the possession of her children. Her husband agreed to this, and took a very valuable country place as his moiety. He had paid all his legal costs out of his wife's money, in the meantime. But having one of our New York Judges to help him—and you know the ermine touches nothing less pure than itself, when it touches a New York Judge—after he had got the money he refused to give up the children. The wife got one only, and went to Europe.

The summer after she sailed, she reappeared in New York, and taking a distinguished officer with her, went out to her own old country home and kidnapped the other. Sad to say, she had to fight for its possession with her own oldest daughter, who had been taught to hate her. The father and his second wife being away from home, she got the little boy and carried him off to Paris.

She also took the young lady's letters with her, which she had found in the coat pocket, and has sold her whole wondrous history to Sardou, who says no such material ever came to him before. It is to be played in New York, this new drama, next winter, and doubtless the faithless husband and the lady will come to see it at a dollar and a half a ticket.

It is a good revenge, is it not?

The recent trials of George Young and Harvey D. Parker, two well-known hotel-keepers of Boston, for selling liquor, have caused considerable discussion in that city, as they were regarded as test cases. Mr. Young was acquitted, and in the case of Mr. Parker the jury failed to agree, although there was no room for doubt in either case that these gentlemen had violated the law. Taking the two cases in connection, it is very evident that no jury, unless it is packed, can be found in Boston that will send a respectable hotel-keeper to jail for selling liquor to his guests. In other words, the Temperance law of this State, as it now stands, is so odious to public sentiment that it cannot be enforced. This being the condition of things, it is a fair question to ask why such a law is kept on the books. The same obstacle is in the path of the Massachusetts Prohibitionists that has wrecked so many temperance movements, namely, that the reformers will persist in flying in the face of public opinion. So long as any temperance movement is antagonistic to public sentiment, it must result in failure, and this result has been shown repeatedly in the past. Except in some few instances, this is the very danger which threatens the praying movement against intemperance, and which is already beginning to show its effects in Ohio.—*Chicago Tribune.*

On the day of Senator Sumner's funeral services at the Capitol, the Senate being the center of attraction the doorkeepers of the galleries were, of course, besieged with applicants for admission, especially those guarding the entrance to the portion set aside for Senators' families and their friends. As the services were about to commence a well-dressed lady presented herself at the last-mentioned entrance, and was refused admission by the doorkeeper, who stated that she must have a note from a Senator. She had procured one some days previous for the purpose of entering this portion of the gallery, but had never used it, and remembering that it was still in her pocket, handed it to the doorkeeper, who read, "Please give this lady a seat. Charles Sumner." She was admitted.—*Washington Chronicle.*

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The ways of women—Anywhere from ninety to two hundred pounds.

There are over 10,000,000 women in America, and yet Tom Hutton, of Georgia, hung himself on account of a girl 15 years old.

A French paper points out how the passion for gambling is shown in this country, so that even in wedding notices it is necessary to state that there were "no cards."

An Iowa woman poured hot water down her husband's back to cure the toothache, and the jury held that she was practicing without a license, and sent her to jail for six months.

Miss Matilda Knott, a graduate of the St. Cloud Normal School, has accepted the position of principal of the public school at Wilmar, Minn., at a salary of $80 per month.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Miss Anna Thacker, of Wolverhampton, England, the war medal, with ribbon, and the insignia and diploma of this decoration, for services rendered to the sick and wounded in the hospital at Cologne. This is in addition to the cross already received by Miss Thacker.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

W. J. H., Midway, Ind.—It is uncertain about books for you from the old list. Make your selection, however, and we will procure the book if the supply is not exhausted.—The military gentlemen you name are not prominent in any temperance organization.—Mahomet, or Mohammed, was buried in his own house, which was afterward enclosed under the roof of the principal mosque. He had but one wife during the life of Kadijah, his first spouse, but after her death he took several wives. None of his male children, however, survived him.—Nero committed suicide in the year 68 (A. D.,) being at that time only thirty-one.—Among the hundreds of questions for answer which come to us every week, it is unavoidable that some are occasionally delayed. We aim to give all as prompt attention as is possible.

J. M. B., Seafield, (no county, no State.)—Your question is so ambiguous that we do not know how to begin to answer it. Please state in what direction you mean your question to apply. J. M. B. (who also fails to give his full name) asks us to send him a specimen copy of the FARM JOURNAL, which we should be pleased to do if we knew where to send it. But the postmark on J. M. B.'s card is so perfectly illegible that we cannot gain any clue whatever—a thing which often happens.

H. B. P., Bement, Ill.—We are not aware that any such pension law has ever been passed. We think your informant was mistaken. Of the two books you name, we should prefer the history of the American Revolution.

R. F., Albany, Or.—As the sounds in French are not precisely like those of corresponding English letters we can only indicate approximately the pronunciation of the words you name. "Recherche" is pronounced much as if spelled "ra sher-sha;" "elite" as if spelled "a-leet;" and "connoisseur" as if "kon-wah-sur," the principal accent in each word being on the last syllable.

Y. B., Bridgewater, O.—Mr. Locke's (Nasby) first published letter bore the date of March 21st, 1861.—The widow of a soldier of the war of 1812 is entitled to a pension, provided she married the soldier prior to Dec. 24, 1814, and provided she still remains unmarried.—We think a suit for damages, based on such a case as that you give would stand a poor chance of success. The damages are too remote and indirect.

K. W., Del Norte, Col.—Your article is hardly available for our use.

L. C. K., Mt. Morris, Ill.—As you do not give date of paper we can hardly undertake to look up the recipe. But you will find another very simple one, probably quite as efficacious, in the answer given "Homely" in these columns.

GRANGER, Coerse, Ind.—You would have to pay the usual rates, which are quite reasonable. The nearest Canal Collector will take the tolls and give you a receipt, which is all the "permit" you will need. The Collector need not be hunted up; you will come to him as one of the larger towns along the line, or you can pay the Collector at Toledo when you reach the river.

M. J. Mc., Emmett, O., wishes to know where the "Hurricane" lamp is manufactured or sold. We do not; and we advise the hurricane man that if he expects to "raise the wind," the best thing he can do is to advertise.

SCRIBBLER, Stewart, Wis.—St. Patrick is the patron Saint of Ireland, and the Irish recognize him as the originator of many wise and miraculous actions beneficial to their island. In a word he is regarded as a sort of Hibernian George Washington.—We should incline to the opinion that West is an adverb in the sentence you quote.—The real name of "Mark Twain" is Samuel G. Clemens, and of Philander Doesticks, Mortimer Thompson.

CHAS. S. B., Walnut, Ind., is puzzled over the sentence, "Prompt payments is the life of Trade." We should not use such a sentence if it could be avoided, but we are not prepared to say that it is incorrect. It is a case precisely like that afforded by the sentence, "The Wages of Sin is Death," a very fair explanation of which is that the verb is attracted into the number of the predicate rather than that of the subject.

CONSTANT R., Wingo Station, Ky.—We do not know that such a compilation of State laws has ever been made; *i. e.* one showing the action of the several State legislatures regarding the practice of medicine. Perhaps some of our readers can assist our correspondent.

L. L., Elsworth, Ohio.—We do not know anything of the publishing company you name. We advise you to be very careful about dealing with strange firms; send them no money until you are satisfied they are perfectly reliable.—We have never seen the book you name, but we strongly suspect it is the work of a quack, and designed to aid the sale of some quack nostrum.

JOS. RHOADES, Fox Chase, (23d ward), Philadelphia, writes:—"The book I ordered from List No. 2, viz.: Milton's Poetical Works, came to hand to day, and it is beautiful, and far surpasses my expectations. I think it a very easy and good way of making additions to the library. May success attend you."

W. W. G., Peoria, Ill.—Authorities disagree as to the height of Napoleon I., and make him from five feet two inches to five feet six inches. The correct figure is undoubtedly five feet four inches, and this is not an "average," but is based on the statement made by several biographers, that when Napoleon was entered at the military school at Brienne, measurement made him only one inch taller than the lowest standard for admission to the French army, which is five feet three inches, giving Napoleon five feet four inches—in all probability his exact height.

CURIOUS, Warsaw, Ind.—Among the Orientals, hemp (*Cannabis sativa*—'Indian hemp,' which is in very many respects, similar to our cultivated plant) has been from time immorial employed as an intoxicating agent. Its three chief preparations are known under the name of Gunjah, Churrus, and Bang. Gunjah are the cuttings of the plant after flowering, and usually sold in bundles of two feet by three inches: Churrus, the resinous exudation, ordinarily sold in the shape of balls; Bang, a mixture of the larger leaves, and the capsules without the stems. Bang has a peculiar narcotic odor and a feeble bitterish acrid taste, and produces exhilaration, intoxication, and delirious hallucination; and, in its subsequent action, drowsiness and stupor, with but little effect on the circulation. It resembles opium in its operation, except that it causes no diminution of the appetite, constipating effects, or checking of the secretions. The Hashish of the Arabs is essentially the same, being made from a preparation of the hemp, oftentimes mixed with butter, and perfumed and sweetened. It is a dirty olive green in color.

EDWARD H. M., Sylvania, O.—Garibaldi, is, we believe, still living. He resides on the island of Caprera, a small island off the coast of Sardinia.

S. D. B. Greenwood, Ills.—We must ask to be excused from discussing a political question of the character of yours, in these columns.—The "French light" is created by surrounding the lamp of the light-house with a series of prismatic rings of glass, each different from the others in its angles, but all cut mathematically to such angles that the rays which go above the proper plane and those which fall below shall be bent by refraction and reflection in such a way as to become parallel with the lateral rays. That is to say, the rays of light from the lamp which under ordinary circumstances would be thrown upward or downward and so lose their effect, are so bent by these glasses or lenses as to throw the light out in a broad sheet of parallel rays, thus greatly increasing the effectiveness of the light.—The writer of whom you ask is, we think, a Mr. Waters, of Chicago. The "Reichstag" is the Prussian legislative body, and corresponds to the English Parliament, or the American Congress.

GEO. C. R., Egg Harbor, Wis.—Toledo has now between forty and fifty thousand inhabitants.—Several simple ways are recommended for stopping the nose bleed. One is to place a small roll of paper immediately under the upper lip, pressing the lip close down upon it; another, to wet the back of the neck thoroughly in cold water; a third, is to raise both hands above the head, and hold them in that position.—Generally it is customary to give the lady the left arm, but in walking on a crowded street or promenade the right is preferable. The reason for the latter method is evident. In frequently passing persons in a crowded street or room, the lady is freed from the annoyance of being jostled against.

D. G. R., Ilion, N. Y.—The familiar quotation, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" was written by Laurence Sterne, whose career extended from 1713 to 1768. It is found in his "Sentimental Journey."

ARROW SMITH.—You have probably learned ere this that the extra editions of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY were all exhausted before the receipt of your order. We have printed another edition of the story complete in one part, and this will be sent you free, and the April and May numbers of the Monthly will also be sent you, without additional charge. This is the plan we have pursued with all who sent twenty-five cents for the three numbers containing "John Duncan's Widow," and who were not supplied because the supply did not hold out. We do not know how we could do any more fairly than this.—The specimen number of the FARM JOURNAL has been sent you.

SILVESTER C., Hampton, Iowa.—Mr. Agassiz at the time of his death, was not, we believe, connected with any church. He was, however, a believer in the Bible and the main truths of Christianity.

ALEX R., Lafayette, Ind.—You will find an excellent article in the FARM JOURNAL for April, describing the planting and culture of the osage orange as a hedge, under title of "Farm Fences." Send us your full name, and we will send you a copy without charge by return mail.

G. A. C., Hanging Rock, O.—Young Surratt, who was captured in Egypt, was afterward brought to this country, tried and acquitted on the charge of being an accessory to the murder of Mr. Lincoln. We don't know his present whereabouts.

HENRY F., Prairie Du Chein, Wis.—You are not entitled to any more bounty, having already received $200 from your enlistment for three years, from the 15th of July, 1861.

A. B. W., Jefferson, Mich.—We know of no such volume as the one you name.—The Order of Patrons of Husbandry was originated by O. H. Kelley, Sec'y of the National Grange, with others, and the first Grange was established at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1868. We are not acquainted with Mr. Kelley's church preferences, and as he was at the time a resident of the National Capital perhaps you had better not inquire into them too closely.

A. C. REEDER, Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, desires the address of Gen. Buell. Any of our readers who can answer this question will confer a great favor on the inquirer.

JOSEPH C., Toledo, Iowa.—Glad to hear from you again, giving further facts and figures from your section of Iowa.

J. B. M., Bowling Green, Iowa.—Almost any of the first class California weeklies will cost you $5.00 per year. You cannot come amiss by subscribing for either the *Union*, of Sacramento, or the *Bulletin* or *Farmer* of San Francisco. A letter addressed to the paper itself will go through without trouble.

GENEALOGIST, San Francisco, Cal.—Senator Sumner was the son of Sheriff Charles P. Sumner, a well known and respected citizen of Boston. He had two sisters, Mary and Julia, and three brothers, Albert Henry and George. The only survivor of these brothers and sisters is Julia, now Mrs. Dr. Hastings, a resident of California. Two of the brothers were lost at sea, one at the same time that Margaret Fuller Ossoli met her sad fate. George died in a hospital from softening of the brain. On the 17th of October, 1866, the Senator married Mrs. Alice Hooper, widow of William Sturgis Hooper, who was a son of Samuel Hooper. Mrs. Hooper was a daughter of Samuel Mason. The marriage ceremony was performed by the late Bishop Eastburn. On the 10th of May, 1873, a divorce was decreed between the parties by Judge Colt, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

HOMELY, Council Bluffs, Iowa.—We recently gave a recipe for freckles in this column. Another is as follows: Powdered nitre, moistened with water and applied to the face night and morning. It is claimed that this will remove them in a short time, but we are not prepared to vouch for the statement.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 28, '74.

Since my last the doings of Congress have been important. The House has passed the transportation bill and the Senate has virtually settled the question of expansion by voting to fix the limit of legal tenders at 400 millions.

The contest in the House over the Transportation bill was protracted and earnest, and developed the fact that the Democratic members were largely opposed to any regulation of inter-State commerce through the agency of Congress. The bill is long, occupying about three ordinary newspaper columns, but its general features may be stated in few words. It creates a Railroad Board of nine persons, (one from each U. S. judicial district,) who are to receive a salary of $4,000 each. This Board is to make a schedule of prices for all roads engaged in inter-State commerce, and it is to see to it that the limit fixed is not exceeded; and to this end, the bill enacts various summary modes of procedure to secure its easy enforcement. It is an entirely new feature in our legislation, and hence the question of constitutionality has been the main topic in the long debate. The temper of the House on the passage of the bill may be inferred from the vote as given below. On Mr. Niblack's motion to lay on the table, the ayes were 92 and the noes 129. On the passage of the bill the ayes were only 121 to 115, or a majority of *six*. Of the 115 nays, no less than *seventy-two* were Democrats. As the constitutional right to pass the bill was clearly demonstrated by the debate, this opposition of the Democratic members seems to indicate a radical opposition to cheapening transportation.

Both Houses are now earnestly engaged on the financial bills, which, since the settlement of how much the expansion is to be, runs into the questions of equalizing the currency and free banking. Indeed, the vote in the Senate arose on the bill of the Finance Committee, substituted for the equalization bill, which professes to be a bill for free banking. When the vote was reached the first amendment in order was one offered by Mr. Schurz, who is for a speedy return to specie payments, and who wanted the legal tender circulation kept down to $356,000,000, the amount in use before the panic. His proposition received only 18 votes to 40 against it. As it may be of interest to know who the speedy resumptionists are, I will give their names: Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Cragen, Fenton, Ferry, (Conn.) Frelinghuysen, Hogan, Hamilton, (Md.) Hamilton, (Texas), Hamlin, Morrill, (Me.) Morrill, (Vt.) Sargent, Saulsbury, Sshurz and Stewart.

Some discussion was had as to the exact meaning of Mr. Wright's substitute, fixing the amount of United States notes at $400,000,000." And an amendment was adopted, 31 to 26. "that the maximum amount of U. S. notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000."

This is simply an amendment to a bill that is still under discussion, and is not very likely to pass; but it is important as showing the sense of the Senate, and seems to settle the matter of the reserves. The 44,000,000 will undoubtedly be released and the circulation of United States notes fixed at 400,000,000. The limit for bank notes is also 400,000,000, making the entire circulation of the country, $800,000,000.

Yesterday the discussion of the finances, with the view of settling on some measure for free banking, was going on in both Houses, and many speeches were made but no vote taken. In the Senate the substitute of the Finance Committee is the basis for the discussion, and in the House a different bill to establish free banking.

The people of Philadelphia have taken a new departure on the subject of the centensry which will undoubtedly produce its effect on Congress. The subscription of two millions by the City Council having been followed by the organization of workmen for raising money, and enlarged subscriptions on the part of the people, it looks as if a new face would be put on the enterprise and that it would, after all, be made a success.

The colored people are having a big talk over a monument in this city for Charles Sumner; but, as they are a little apt to expend their energies in gab, it is uncertain, as yet, whether their good intentions will amount to anything.

The District investigation goes along from to day without "scaring up" any of the startling corruptions which have been charged. The *Republican* has already published more than 200 columns of the testimony, and there is, as yet, no evidence whatever of any intentional wrong on the part of the Board, or any action which was not taken, or believed to be taken, for the best interests of the city. The showing, thus far, is unexpectedly creditable to the Board.

The Howard Court Martial is holding daily sessions and pursuing its work in a very systematic way, but with no indications of the result. The proceedings are not spread before the public.

The decision of Congress in favor of releasing the forty-four millions of reserve and increasing our bank circulation to that extent, meets with large approval from all the Western papers, but is not so well received at the East. The hard money papers stand aghast at a measure which sends up the price of gold and puts farther away the day of specie payments.

Two children were burned to death last night in a conflagration that was blown into sudden development by a strong west wind. The fire was in a wooden tenement.

Mrs. Frank M. Etting, the granddaughter of Chief Justice Taney, and Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, the daughter of Mr. Duane, are here from Philadelphia as members of the Woman's Centenary Society, to interest Congress in their enterprise. What is curious about it is that Duane would not remove the deposits and that Taney would, but their descendents both agree now that the deposits ought to be removed. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1874.

The action of the two Houses of Congress on the currency may probably be taken as a virtual settlement of that question, so far as contraction or expansion is concerned. Other questions, relating to distribution, elasticity, free banking, funding, &c., &c., are still open and will be largely discussed at the close of the session. As yet, there is no indication of what the ultimate action will be. But it is settled, I think, that there is to be no earnest effort towards a return to specie payments. It will be talked about to some extent for buncomb, but it is well understood that expansion is not the road that leads to a specie basis.

Mr. Morton, who has been the constant advocate of expansion, and has shown great ability and tact in managing his side of the question against the book knowledge and dogmatism of Mr. Schurz and some of the other advocates of a specie basis, has not held out any false lights or encouraged any false hopes that specie payments were near at hand. He has argued the propriety of expansion largely on the situation of the country; the load of debt that it has to carry, the expanded condition of the currency when that debt was contracted, the general financial level on which the business of the country is projected, and the disasters which would be almost sure to follow, at this time, if the currency were contracted to the point of maintaining a specie basis.

There is, too, a growing feeling in Congress, as there is throughout the country, that we are very well as we are, and that a currency based on gold and silver is not, after all, so very desirable as its special advocates represent. We have gone through our great war on a paper currency, and have come down to our present level from the expansion that then prevailed without any grave disaster; we have been steadily prosperous as a nation, and our currency has interposed no serious obstacles to domestic or foreign trade; it has answered all the ordinary demands of business, and has been more steady and more convenient than any other system; it has freed us from the alarms and contractions resulting from shipments of specie; and the only general money crisis that the country has suffered under it was evidently not chargeable to the character of our currency, but to a vicious system of business from which no currency is exempt.

But if we are to have a paper currency its amount should not be left to an arbitrary vote of any legislative body. It should be regulated by some standard which should never be departed from. If this Congress can expand the currency forty-four millions, the next may expand it forty-four millions more, and we may go on till we reach balloon prices in everything. Of course the growth of population does not accurately express the amount of business which that population transacts, but it is probably accurate enough to be a guide for the settlement of this question. If, therefore, our new standard is to be maintained, Congress should enact it into a system, and the expansion should be made annually by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the known increase of population.

If Congress takes eight hundred millions to be the standard, now, that is about $20 apiece for every man woman and child in the country; and if the increase of population is a million per year, the expansion would be at the rate of twenty millions for the same time. It would be an easy matter to make a regulation on this or some similar basis so consistent with common sense and common justice, that there would be no disposition any where to change it. But at present, we are at the mercy of every popular wind that blows.

If we are to have prices what they were before the war, or what they are in other countries, we must shorten our currency. But so long as we have a great debt that was contracted in a time of expansion, and the business of the country is projected on a scale of expansion (as compared with anti-war times) so long there will be a strong argument against reduction; and as our expanded condition is no great inconvenience, the expansionists are likely to have it their own way.

New York and the East generally are for specie payments. Specie is convenient for settling foreign balances and managing foreign trade, and it has to be bought in the market; and when the time comes to use it, there is no telling exactly what the price may be. Coin is, therefore, an element of speculation, and the gold room is the foot ball of men who have the means to make *corners*. But trade always accommodates itself to existing circumstances, and there is a large minority, even in New York, who are quite willing to shirk the ordeal of returning to specie payments.

But, if we are not to have specie payments we ought to have a settled paper policy. The amount should be regulated by law, and so regulated as to be kept at the same level without the action of Congress. There should also be given to it the element of elasticity, so often referred to by the BLADE, and it should be made receivable for customs as well as for all other public dues. If the government wants gold it should buy it as others buy it, and the machinery by which it forces merchants to buy gold so that the Secretary may sell it again, should be abolished. Or it should, at least, adjust the receipts to its necessities.

BUCKEYE.

OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

Massachusetts Politics—The Coming Connecticut Election—New England Society—Wanted, a Great-great-grandfather.

BOSTON, March 26, 1874.

Since my letter of two weeks ago the time has passed required by law, and the two branches of the Massachusetts Legislature met in joint session last Tuesday, and are endeavoring to choose

SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

As I predicted, the two most promising candidates are Dawes and Hoar. Charles Francis Adams came in with a handful of friends, and Judge Curtis carried the entire Democratic vote. Tuesday's and yesterday's voting accomplished nothing, and the result, at this writing, is as much in doubt as ever.

There are a few very surprising points in this Senatorial contest; surprising both to the politician and to the mere uninterested looker on. Perhaps that which will surprise Western Republicans most to hear is, that the most unpopular man in the Bay State to-day is Gen. U. S. Grant. Dawes' friends claim, as one reason why he should be made Senator, that their man is not a Grant man, and that Hoar should not be elected because he is.

When you search for the cause of this you are sure to run against a stump labeled "Butler." It is understood here that Grant works solely for Butler, and, of course, Butler works only for himself. The arguments used are, that Dawes is Butler's man; Butler is Grant's next friend, ergo, by voting for Dawes you support the administration. But as against this you are told that Grant does not like Dawes, and Dawes would be an out-and-out anti-Grant man but that he lacks that one important element—backbone. Then Hoar's friends commence their song: Vote for our candidate because he is a firm friend and supporter of Grant and an uncompromising enemy of Butler! If you can make head or tail to such reasoning as this, you can do better than I can.

You may know the result of all this before my letter reaches you, although it has the appearance of being the commencement of a long struggle. My own opinion is that Dawes is the coming man, and that his election means Butler for Governor next fall. I am free to say that I do not think Dawes at all the best man for the place, but then it is not fitness but wire-pulling that counts in these days.

You will have noticed that Butler was the only voter of New England in favor of inflation of currency, and the papers are denouncing him as heartily as ever. If he deserves no other praise he should have credit for doing as he wants to do. Among the monied men of this region there is no measure so unpopular as this one of increasing the bank circulation; unless it would be one looking to free banking. And when Gen. Butler votes with the South and West for more money he draws down upon his head the wrath of every banker and manufacturer. But if he does not represent the "upper ten" he unmistakably does speak the mind of the laborer and the farmer.

The men who have money to loan and who seek the ten and twelve per cent. mortgages of the West, are afraid that more money means a lower rate of interest for them; but the workman who was compelled to see his wages reduced ten or twenty per cent. last fall thinks that he can see in the promised measures a brightening up of business and a return of his wages to the old standard. I propose, before long, to lay before your readers some pictures of life among laboring men in these factory villages.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS

are well described by the word "mixed." The election takes place April 6th, but outside of the newspaper columns, there is no excitement and but very little interest. The Democrats say the Republican candidate is "a gentleman," but that the party is corrupt; the Republicans return the same compliments, except that the Democratic not only is, but always was, the personification of corruption. Both platforms condemn the practices of the Administration, and, as in Massachusetts, General Grant is not as popular a personage as he was a couple of years ago.

The temperance men have a ticket in the field, and are really making more noise than both of the other parties. They usually poll a couple of thousand votes, and that number is just sufficient to defeat the Republican ticket. I think it is among the probabilities that the State will be carried by the Democrats, but the Legislature is more in doubt. It is known that Senator Buckingham, that staunch temperance man and Deacon in his Church, voted for Butler's "poor boy," Simmons, and that the Chairman of the Republican Committee went to Washington to lobby for him; and the effect of all this is very discouraging to some sensitive souls, though what Butler and Simmons can have to do with Connecticut affairs is one of the things less sensitive men are unable to see.

THE YANKEE MIND

is a wonderful thing to contemplate. I have studied it with admiration bordering upon awe. Where did you ever see such philanthropy as here when a nation is suffering! How their hearts melted before the wrongs suffered by the negro slaves. You might well suppose these States to be peopled by the very salt of the earth, and if you asked them their own opinion of themselves they would not hesitate to answer that they were all you supposed them to be. But a better acquaintance would prove that you had sadly deceived yourself.

New England is the home of people who can sympathise with suffering only when it is endured in a wholesale way. The nation of sufferers, they worship; the individual man, they despise. No people who so much admire "equal rights," and none who would so gladly see an aristocracy established, if only they might be the aristocrats. Having been in the country a few years longer than their neighbors, they turn up their noses at "Foreigners" with an ease that is truly delightful. No family to poor but that it had a representative on the Mayflower and a Major General in the Revolution. There isn't a tree in the six States but that Washington and his body guard once sat under, and all our grandfathers signed the Declaration of Independence!

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY

is fearfully and wonderfully made. I heard a man say of a village not far from here, "That the angel Gabriel could not be admitted into the best society unless he was endorsed by Mr. D." The said Mr. D. being the richest man in town. Your place in society depends upon your great-great-grandfather. If you had one, and he was once in the fish business and made money, your position is secure. You at once enter among the blessed who study Emerson and the Infinite. If you had only a great-grandfather you go to the step lower, where they occupy their time in making flannel shirts for the heathen and in wishing they could get in the circle above them. If you only had a grandfather, and he didn't die at Bunker Hill, you are doomed to internal anguish, for you must be a nobody.

This friend I spoke of was giving me a sketch of his experience among the blue noses. Perhaps it will interest some of your readers.

"I moved into the town from Western New York," said he; "bought a small place that pleased me and began a new life. The men were very cordial—more especially those who had anything to sell—and I thought we were getting along well enough when, one day, my wife said she thought it was queer none of the neighbors had been to call upon her. I thought it was a little strange, it was so unlike the way of doing things out west. Another month passed on and still no sign of neighborliness; but the next week a prim, bony female called upon us, and as good luck would have it I was at home. I wouldn't have missed her visit for a farm."

"Miss Perkins?" she asked, when my wife opened the door, and being answered in the affirmative, announced herself as "Miss Deacon Brown." She took a seat on the extreme edge of the chair, and after smoothing out her dress opened fire.

"Are you a goin' to reside here?"

"Yes, we expect to."

"Are you both members?"

"Are we what?"

"Have you joined the elect?"

"Dou you mean are we church members?"

"Yes."

"I am a member of the Methodist church," said my wife; "my husband is not a member of any church."

"I am very sorry you're not a Congregationalist," she said, severely, to my wife; and then she took me in hand. "Have you ever talked with any one about your eternal salvation?"

"I may have, a little," I answered. "What point is there that is not plain to you?" she asked, as if she was hearing a boy at Sabbath School.

"It would take too long to go into all the questions that trouble me," I answered pleasantly, though I did not intend to take her for my spiritual adviser.

"I hope," she said, severely, "that all else can wait when we have a soul to think of."

I did not answer.

"Of course you believe in our being born totally depraved?"

"Oh, yes," I made up my mind to agree with her in everything.

"And in the atonement?"

"Oh, yes."

"And that there is only one way by which you can be saved?"

"Yes."

"Then what is it you don't believe?"

There she was again. But I dodged around and finally got her off religion. Then she took up another tack:

"Perkins! Are you of the Perkins of Windsor?"

"I don't think I am."

"Nor the Perkins of Somers?"

"I guess not."

"Maybe you belong to the Chester branch?"

"I think not."

"Did your family move from New England?"

"Not that I know of."

"English descent, I suppose?"

"I believe so."

"When did the family come over?"

"I never heard."

"Father born in this country?"

"Yes."

"Grandfather?"

"Yes."

"Great-grandfather?"

"I don't know. That's farther back than I can go."

"Not remember about your great-grandfather! Why we can trace our line back through eight generations!"

"Can you?" I asked, feeling very sheepish at my poverty in the way of ancestors.

"Certainly I can; and I think all of our best families can go back at least four generations!"

I could only smile approvingly.

"And you have no records of a great-grandfather?" she asked again.

"I don't know that I ever had one," I answered, desperately.

It was enough. She took her departure and made her report, and of course none of the "best families" could visit a house that couldn't tell about a great-grandfather; and to this day we are not on visiting terms with them.

As I remarked before; this is a great country. W. H. M.

They Don't Like It.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial.]

Last fall, it will be remembered, there was a wholesale arrest of counterfeiters made in East Tennessee. From that time until the present no stone has been left unturned by these criminals and their friends to turn the tables on the detectives, and, by procuring false witnesses, impeach their testimony. The cry was taken up by the Democratic papers of that section, and curses were heaped upon the United States authorities for sending out experienced men to bring "poor, innocent and inoffensive citizens into trouble." They are now undergoing trial in the United States District Court, and already five of their number, all of them exemplary members of the Democratic party, one of them being an ex-member of the Tennessee Legislature, have plead guilty, and thrown themselves on the mercy of the court. Now let us have another Southern blast against the inquisitorial tyranny of the Federal Government.

Honorable mention is made of a Maine servant girl who is now serving her eighty-second winter under the same roof. She has washed dishes 89,790 times, and comes yet gaily to her task. Blessed old girl!

Texas Judges are accommodating. One of them who fined a mule $200 took a $20 mule and called it square.

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D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1874.

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OUR TEMPERANCE STORIES.

With the next number of the BLADE, we shall probably begin the publication of our original temperance stories, prepared especially for the columns of this paper. The first of the series, "What John Timpson cost Oldburg," is a powerful story, and presents in an entirely new and startling light the evil influence which one man may work upon those by whom he is surrounded. The demand for these stories is remarkable, and we must again ask our friends that to avoid any possible disappointment they will send their orders so as to reach us as soon as convenient.

A SPLENDID HOME PAPER.

The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, which for the past four years has been gradually but steadily making its way into public favor, has reached a position where it can justly claim to rank among the best agricultural publications of the day. The April number contains a large amount of original matter, eight of its sixteen pages (the regular number) having been prepared especially for this issue. The principal editorial articles are those on "Butter Making," "The Cultivation of Rape," "Cleaning Yards," &c.; while among the original contributions are "Angora Goat Breeding," "Farm Fences," the writer's experience in growing Osage Orange hedges; "Sweet Potato Culture," "Recuperation of Soils," "Tree Planting in the West," "Roses and their Varieties," and several others of equal interest and merit. Indeed, the marked feature of the paper is the variety and character of its contributed articles, which embrace during the year nearly every subject pertaining to the farm or garden. The departments of "Health and Dress," "Scientific and Practical," and "Household" affairs are full of valuable suggestions and recipes. The FARM JOURNAL is published by LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio, at only seventy-five cents a year, and is richly worth the money.

☞ Miss BONNEY, the spiritual medium in the State of New York, who said she would die and come to life again after a certain number of days; who did die, but failed to come to life, is still the subject of investigation at the hands of a coroner's jury. The most searching investigations have failed to discover any traces of poison in her system, and the cause of her death is involved in deep mystery.

☞ Washington City is urging the General Government to pay the bills audited by the Board of Public Works. One item which the Government is asked to pay is $57,000 for the construction of a fence, which cost the contractor just $23,352 89.

☞ BORROW YOUR NEIGHBOR'S paper no more, but send in your subscription to the BLADE for a year. You will be astonished to see how much better you will like it.

☞ THE GREAT TEMPERANCE stories now about to begin in the BLADE are creating a vast and widely-spread interest among the people elsewhere. Forward your name and have these stories sent you.

☞ St. Louis is discussing a proposition to appropriate $2,500,000 for the re-building of her streets. According to representations, there is not a city in the country where streets need repairing so much as those of St. Louis. Mud has been hub deep in many of those most used during the entire winter.

☞ The crusaders may take fresh hope. ANDY JOHNSON is out in opposition to their movement in Tennessee. If his opposition cannot bring them success, prayers will avail nothing.

THE WEEK.

Financial exhibits from Washington show that the state of business throughout the country is both better and worse than was anticipated. The receipts from Internal revenue for March are half a million less than was expected, while the total receipts for the first quarter of 1874 are in excess of those for the first quarter of 1873.—The President has required the appointment of a Board of seven persons, who are to decide upon the materials and articles to be exhibited at the coming Centennial Exposition. We give a list of their names elsewhere.—It is announced that the U. S. Supreme Court will adjourn early in May next. Chief Justice WAITE will start soon thereafter on his first circuit, embracing the districts of Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md.—The result of the voting in the Senate during the past week seems to be decisively against the adoption of any free banking measure during the present session. The Senate has passed nearly the entire week in patching and attempting to patch with various amendments, the Currency Bill, and, as yet, has failed to reach a decisive vote upon it. A very full report of Congressional proceedings is given elsewhere.

Reports from the Erie strike state that the military have taken possession of the property of the company at Susquehanna, and everything is quiet. It is estimated, however, that not less than fifty engines have been disabled, and further trouble at the shops is feared.—The great railway lines running west from New York have been engaged in a bitter contest for the emigrant traffic to the West. It is probable that the fight will be a short one, as the rates are becoming ruinous.—The Rhode Island State election took place on the first inst., in which Governor HOWARD was re-elected; the Legislature is largely Republican.—Complaint is made through the papers that TWEED is furnished with luxurious quarters at Blackwell's Island, and is treated more as a guest than as a prisoner. The matter will probably be be investigated.—An initiatory meeting to those favoring cremation, or the burning of bodies of the deceased, was held in New York on Friday evening. Letters were read from CHARLES A. DANA, Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, HENRY BERGH and others, giving their sanction to the measure. The movers in this scheme propose holding a meeting at an early day for effecting a permanent organization.

The old line Democrats in California have declared, in a convention held at Sacramento on the 31st ult., that an independent party in that State is a failure, and have advised the members of the bolting faction to return to their allegiance.—The Cincinnati Board of Trade have reaffirmed the inflation resolutions passed some weeks since.—The temperance movement has developed no new features since last week. In Columbus, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, Ohio, the crusade seems to be virtually at a stand-still. Mayor JOHNSTON, of the latter city, has instructed the police to disperse all crowds and keep the sidewalk open. We give a synopsis of the movement at different points in our news columns.—A convention of general freight agents of prominent western lines was held at Indianapolis on the 2d inst. and a full tariff of rates adopted.

Returns from the Connecticut elections show the election of a Democratic Governor and Legislature.—In Michigan, the charter elections showed gains for the Republicans; both were held on the 6th inst.

The London *Times* attributes the present financial stringency in that city to the effects of the New York and Vienna panics and the influence of the famine in India.—Gen. WOOLSEY'S troops returned from Cape Coast Castle and were reviewed by the Queen at Windsor on the 30th ult.—Spanish advices report vigorous fighting between the Republican and Insurgent forces in the vicinity of Bilboa. The latter appear to have had the best of the contest, and the siege of the city continues.—India advices state the famine is checked, and that, except in certain districts, the condition of the people is improving, and the prospect for the spring crop is good.—Havana letters bring intelligence of fearful havoc among the cane-fields and sugar plantations of Cuba, caused by incendiary fires. The *Diario*, a very influential Cuban paper, is making strong efforts to secure a peace.

☞ The oldest railroad conductor in New York, and probably in the United States, is JAMES MARSHALL, conductor on the Hudson River railroad. He commenced on the Harlem Road in the year 1835, when that road extended from New York to Harlem, before the advent of locomotives, the coaches being drawn by horses. The Albany *Express* says that he is still in the prime of life, hale and vigorous, and bids fair to "run a train" for many years to come. It must be that he has accumulated an immense fortune by this time.

☞ NAMES, NAMES of your friends, neighbors and distant relatives will enable us to send them a specimen copy of the BLADE or of the FARM JOURNAL, as may be requested, free of charge. If our regular subscribers will furnish us with such names, we shall esteem it a favor.

☞ It is believed that Boss TWEED will not remain on Blackwell's Island to serve out his twelve years in the penitentiary. The Cincinnati *Commercial* thus alludes to this subject:

> The friends of Boss Tweed in New York are wondering why he does not take a leave of absence from the penitentiary, and are beginning to ask if he really means to remain there for twelve years. It has always been supposed he would stay till all the legal means for his relief had failed, but every scheme of his counsel since his incarceration has come to nothing, and though they still pretend to be working for him, it looks as though they were more likely to get his last dollar than to get him out. The Boss would find little difficulty in escaping from his prison on Blackwell's Island, and his family are constantly receiving offers from parties who would engage to secure his release and carry him out of the country for sums varying from ten thousand to a million dollars. The chances are that, on some fine morning, he will be "found missing." Some of the Ring plunderers decamped before their indictment; some fled after they were indicted; and one leader, Genet, escaped from his keepers after conviction, while on his way to the penitentiary. If Boss Tweed faithfully serves out his long term, he will disappoint his New York admirers.

LORD DERBY ON IDIOCY AND INSANITY.

In an address before the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, at London, delivered recently by its President, Lord DERBY, the new British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, much instruction regarding these unfortunates was given, by the humane philanthropist, who has apparently devoted able thought, research and study to the conditions from which arise the causes producing insanity and imbecility. It is gratifying to record in this connection, that Lord DERBY, who bases his observations upon statistics, contradicts the commonly accepted theory, that these destroying central diseases have been increasing the past twenty-five years. He says it has never been demonstrated that such an increase has occurred, and that it is certain, that before that period, the inhuman treatment which these unfortunates received in similar institutions, prevented friends and relatives from sending them there, as long as they could with safety be kept at home, and even longer, but that now, with the increasing confidence in the kind, humane and curative treatment of asylums, patients are sent thither immediately, since their friends are assured that they will receive the most careful attention, and there find the best opportunities of recovery.

In reviewing the progress made in the treatment of lunatics and idiots during the past century he said, "If we are to measure the civilization of the country by the care which is taken of those who are incapable of taking care of themselves, and who can render no substantial return for the benefits conferred upon them, we may fairly claim to hold our own in the first rank of civilized nations, because I believe that notwithstanding some little abuses, which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case it is impossible should not exist, our asylums in this country are better arranged, better managed and better supported than any other in the world." In earlier days when nations regarded the sad condition of those mentally incapable, as a dispensation of Providence, from which there was no appeal, and into the cause of which it was presumptious to inquire, the great majority of imbeciles and lunatics were left with little care aside from that which their families gave them, and no medical treatment whatever, but with the increase of enlightment came the belief that the most diseases, whether mental or bodily, are both curable and preventable, and with that conviction, the more stringent sense of human duty and a higher sense of human destiny, and in consequence the old notions disappeared and the new ones arose, whereby immeasurable good has been accomplished to suffering humanity, many cases of insanity being permanently cured, others greatly benefitted, and the condition of the incurable ameliorated by medical science. With regard to imbeciles, for whom but little has been done, because as a rule they are a less dangerous and a less troublesome class, and because a far greater doubt existed as to the possibility of benefitting them, it has now been definitely ascertained, that, in a very large proportion of cases, careful training, and gentle, persevering discipline will enable the patient to largely contribute to his own support, and if unable to do that, the industrious habits which he is certain to acquire render him competent to be trusted without being watched, and he is no longer a source of annoyance, disgrace or danger to those about him.

Although the causes which produce lunacy and idiocy in enlightened communities, like the "sins of the fathers," or in medical phrase, the hereditary taint, which, after lying latent many years, often suddenly bursts forth, or in "eccentricity," which developes insanity, the breaking down from over exertion or excess, the struggle for existence in old and populous communities, and the results of the destroying human passions, can perhaps never eradicate lunacy or insanity, it is an exaggeration to affirm that an increasing tendency to such disorders, is characteristic of more educated and higher civilization.

☞ England made a great mistake when she encouraged efforts to overthrow this Government during the dark days of our civil war. She has not only been compelled to pay heavy damages to American claimants, but now her own subjects who suffered in consequence of British piratical crafts, are putting in their claims. By paying the claims of the Americans, she has estopped herself from denying liability. A motion has been introduced into the House of Commons, calling upon the Government to treat the British sufferers as well as the Americans. Should we ever have another home brush, Great Britain will not be so rash in her demonstrations.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for May will be issued earlier than usual, and for variety of matter, entertainment and information has never been equalled. Mailed to any address for $1.00 per year; specimen copies, ten cents.

☞ Newspapers are becoming exceedingly valuable, aside from their capacity as the gatherers and dispensers of news, &c. They are used, in some instances, as a substitute for books in the school room by classes in reading; they answer well as a substitute for cotton or wool in the manufacture of bed clothing; they are serviceable in giving comeliness and grace to the female form; and now it is announced that newspapers may be made valuable in detecting burglars. On retiring for the night, spread newspapers loosely upon the stairways and in front of the doorways and windows. The noise produced at the dead of the night by treading on crackling newspapers, or attempting to remove them from the pathway, be the burglar ever so stealthy and expert, is sufficient to give almost any sleeper notice of the presence and whereabouts of the midnight foe.

☞ The Legislature of Newfoundland has passed the necessary laws to carry the Washington Treaty into effect, so far as the shipping interests of that Province are concerned.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Perrysburg.

EDITOR BLADE:—There was quite a full attendance at our elections Monday. The corporation election resulted as follows:

Temper. and Rep.		Dem. and Union.
MAYOR.		
D. K. Hollenbeck..192	J. H. Rheinfrank..242	
COUNCILMEN.		
A. G. Williams...192	Andrew Roach...250	
Jas. P. Averill....197	John G. Hoffman.238	
M. A. Trowbridge..201	John Eberly.....231	
CLERK.		
James O. Troup..206	Thomas J. Webb..226	
TREASURER.		
Fred'k Yeager....213	Wm. L. Cook....225	
MARSHAL.		
F. H. Thompson..189	Jas. M. Charles...245	
STREET COMMISSIONER.		
Stephen Merry....205	Peter Haas.....225	
CEMETERY TRUSTEE.		
Diedrich Lucas...194	J. Fred'k Raab...232	

The township Democratic ticket was elected over the Union ticket, the vote standing as follows:

Union.		Democratic.
TRUSTEES.		
James W. Ross...328	Henry Thornton..466	
James Edelman..337	Timothy Hayes...433	
Diedrich Lucas...299	George Limmer..449	
ASSESSOR.		
Shibnah Spink....331	David D. Bates...438	
TREASURER.		
Henry Thornton.. 99	S. D. Westcott...661	
CLERK.		
Wm. Barton.....321	Abram L. Fowler.451	
CONSTABLES.		
F. H. Thompson.312	P. G. Thomas....472	
M. F. Handley... —	H. H. Houston...459	
Levi Pifsneider...372	Michael Handley.749	

For members of the Board of Education, Geo. Weddell and D. Lucas were chosen.

Mr. Thornton declined to accept the nomination for Treasurer on the Union ticket, which accounts for the light vote cast for him.

The Republicans lost where they should have gained, owing to bad management and efforts to overload the party. E.

April 7, 1874.

Waterville.

EDITOR BLADE:—Our little village has been undergoing considerable excitement in the past two weeks, and the approaching election adds fuel to the flame. The kindness of office seekers is being extended as in days of yore; every man, rich or poor, is being asked about his welfare and prosperity. I hope that all interested will be successful.

Our Union Schools closed their winter term on Friday, March 27th. In the evening of the same day an exhibition was given, and a large crowd assembled at the Presbyterian Church, at which place the exercises were to be delivered. Every nook and corner seemed to be occupied, yet it was a good deal like a street car—room for one more—and that place was supplied.

A Committee was appointed to draft the Constitution, By-laws and Pledges, for the next meeting, which convenes on Monday evening next. Saloonists must look out, the crusade will soon begin here. I hope that much good will be the result of the work.

Waterville, April 6th, 1874. A.

Elmore.

EDITOR BLADE:—It has been two or three weeks since the temperance movement has been agitated in our village. Many temperance sermons and temperance lectures have been delivered during this time. The movement is gathering force as time goes on. The ladies hold daily prayer meetings in the churches, but have not yet visited the saloons for the purpose of holding prayer meetings. Last night Mr. Van Pelt spoke to a large audience. He gave a history of his surrender to the ladies. To-day a band of ladies visited the saloons, their object being to induce the saloon keepers to sign the pledge. They called upon F. Shanfield, who told them to go out, as he would not listen to them. The next place at which they stopped was Christ. Dellfson's, who said he wanted to sell out. They then called at Louis Geigel's, who turned pale with rage, and said his wife was not at home, and requested them to leave at once. They visited Waltman's, Bookey's, Mudrow's, Sauerwein's and Eistleib's, but did not succeed in getting one to sign the pledge. The ladies stared at their meeting this afternoon that they were not discouraged, but on the contrary the future looked hopeful, and they were determined to wage war on the saloonists until they ceased their disreputable business. A delegation from Clyde will talk temperance to the Elmore folks to-night. CITIREN.

April 3, 1874.

Hancock County.

FINDLAY.

The demand for houses to rent is increasing daily.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Methodist Church was held last Sunday.—The next term of the Common Pleas Court begins on the 18th of May.—H. F. Winders, Esq., has commenced the erection of his new dwelling on West Sandusky street.—Rev. S. G. Clark, of the Highland University, Kansas, preached at the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath morning.—The repairs and decorations that have been going on in the Congregational church for some time, are finished.—Some one recently stole a suit of clothing from Mr. Sherman, an employe of the stave factory at Findlay.—A little child of Mrs. Hull had two fingers chopped off while playing with an ax. -A large steam tannery is to be built in Findlay early this spring.

Elmore.

EDITOR BLADE:—Our town election passed off quietly Monday. We met the enemy manfully, but they are not ours. The Democracy in Elmore made a clean sweep electing their entire township ticket and corporation officers, except Marshal, by an increased majority. One cause no doubt is the temperance movement. The Republican caucus consented to terms dictated by Prohibitions, and the result was that the Democrats made the liquor question the issue, and to use a slang expression, they "scooped us up."

The crusaders have not made any demonstrations on the saloons yet. The front doors of the saloons were closed yesterday, but the back doors were well patronized.

April 7th, 1874. CITIZEN.

Whitehouse.

EDITOR BLADE:—Waterville township, Justice election, J. C. Wales elected; majority 178. Fourth term. W.

Williams County.

BRYAN.

EDITOR BLADE:—The Ladies Temperance Union are working with zeal and determination in our place. Mr. Van Pelt addressed an audience, last evening, of six hundred people, at Long's Hall, on temperance. His lecture was well received. At the close of the lecture the ladies passed the hat and the sum of $28 was taken up to defray his expenses.

The ladies met this forenoon at the Universalist Hall, and held a prayer meeting and transacted some business.

The Druggists have all signed a pledge not to sell any intoxicating liquors contrary to law, and not to sell or give away any liquors to be drank as a *beverage*, according to the common acceptation of the term.

While I am writing, the ladies, 32 in number, are holding street prayer meetings, having visited five saloons, and only one permitting them to enter; the men and boys congregate about them but the utmost respect has, thus far, been shown by the outsiders. The ladies move from one saloon to another in ranks of two, and are determined never to yield until the last man quits the liquor traffic. CLIPPER.

April 1st, 1874.

Edgerton.

EDITOR BLADE:—Some of the crusaders went to Snyder's saloon to-day, where they were insulted, and roughly treated by the friends of the saloon keeper. Some gentlemen standing near resented the insult, and "went for" the saloonist's friends. Two of the latter had to be carried off the field on a shutter, and several of both parties are badly demoralized. The wounded will claim a pension from the Temperance League for injuries received. The saloon closed.

April 3, 1874. T. G. M.

Stryker.

EDITOR BLADE:—Mr. Jacob Eitel, aged 25 years, died Tuesday, morning, after a short illness.

A family named Russel, living three miles north of West Unity, was burned out yesterday. Mr. Russell is a clergyman of Evangelical persuasion—is at Ministerial Conference.

Van Pelt has been here and organized a "Womens' League" to regulate our saloonists. The druggists have come up to the pledge with their signatures, but the saloonkeepers are not signing readily.

The weather is dry and cold. M.

April 20, 1874.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Arts and Trades Saturday Last.

Saturday afternoon the Board of Trustees of the University of Arts and Trades held its regular meeting in the office of the Superintendent of Public Schools. On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board invite the City Council to assume the trusts confided to this organization, as they are authorized to do by the act to enable cities of the first class to aid and promote education; passed April 16, 1870; amended April, 1872.

On motion of D. F. DeWolf, a committee consisting of Richard Mott, C. W. Hill, W. H. Scott, and F. J. Scott, was appointed to prepare papers, and present to the Council the proposition involved in Pr. Jones' resolution:

Mr. F. J. Scott presented the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board that it is willing to draw upon the property of the corporation, other resources failing, to meet such expenses as the Board may approve and determine upon. Adopted.

F. J. Scott, from the committee to confer with persons to take charge of some departments of instruction in the University, reported that he had corresponded with Prof. Walter Smith, of Boston, William Ware and Prof. Blot, but had nothing definite to report from them.

Mr. Mott presented letters of applicants for positions as teachers, from Mr. J. Montgomery and Mr. W. J. Stuart, which were ordered on file.

On motion, Mr. Mott was requested to present the thanks of the Board to Mr. Stuart, for the kind offer contained in his letter, to give his services for one month as Principal of the Department of Design, as applied to manufactures, etc. Also to deliver a lecture on the subject.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that the Executive Committee be authorized to make a loan of one thousand dollars ($1,000) to cover the excess of the cost of the Raymond building over the amount furnished by Mr. Raymond. On motion of F. J. Scott, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board do express their cordial and grateful appreciation of the generous advances made by Wm. H. Raymond, of Oakland, California, to the University property; and that the Hall on Adams street, which has been purchased and neatly finished by his donation of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), shall henceforward be known as Raymond Hall; and that the property itself be known as the Raymond fund.

On motion the Board adjourned to the next regular time of meeting.

For the BLADE.

PETER NAVARRE.

Old age, who spares not any one that cometh
in his way,
Shrivelling and bending fairest forms, slow
draining life away—
Touched lightly and with kindly hand our citizen Navarre,
The scout of the western wilderness in the days
of a long gone war.

Erect, and firm of step but not so light and
lithe as when
He deftly trod through tangled woods and
baulked the keen red men:
His eye and ear were not so sharp, as when
attent to know
The forest's varying sights and sounds, from
bird, and beast, and foe.

But yet the memories of those days of toils
and dangers fled
Would clench the grasp on Peter's staff, the
teeth in Peter's head:
Burned deep into the old man's brain the
atrocities and woes,
Wrought on the scattered settlements, by sly
relentless foes.

A worthy soldier's bearing to the last the old
man wore,
With an unconscious dignity, becoming him
who bore
Through thickening perils, the fateful words
war's ends that mar or make,
'Twixt "Harrison of the Wilderness" and
"Perry of the Lake."

When first he trod Toledo's site, what was
Toledo then?
Dense, hoary, shaggy forest, inmixed with
noxious fen:
Now, changed by Labor's magic, a large fair
city made
Alive with humming industries, and the roaring
ways of trade!

The broad Maumee that rippled low 't' the Indian's frail canoe,
Now surges high, while plough and splash the
mighty steamers through;
And where the wigwam's faint smoke stole, up
through the forest still,
Come snorting steam and rolling clouds, from
rushing train or mill.

And Peter's eyes had seen all this before their
darkness came!
And he had lived in both these worlds, so different, yet the same!
And all within the compass of Peter's manhood's range,
Was wrought upon the wilderness, the marvel
and the change!

Peace to the old man's ashes, to his spirit perfect peace!
He resteth from his labors, but their blessings
never cease—
While linger round the Maumee shores the
echoes of that war,
The listening ear, at times will hear, the honored name—Navarre. JEB.

☞ It is believed that Congress will increase the National Bank circulation to the amount of $150,000,000. They do not want to stop at that. They must provide some method by which, in a crisis like that which occurred last fall, currency may be obtained from the Government upon a deposit of U. S. bonds, the interest being fixed at a rate which will insure the return of the currency and the redemption of the bonds on the cessation of the emergency calling for a temporary increase of currency. Without this, there is no protection against panics.

☞ It will be seen, by reference to the Legislative proceedings, that the bill creating a new township in Wood county, out of territory taken from the townships of Perrysburg and Lake, has become a law.

A FINE HORSE.—T. D. GLEASON, Esq., of Providence tw'p, has showed us a Norman and French horse, known as the "Canada Chief," which, for good points, fully equals any horse we have seen in this section.

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A good life, insurance agent belongs to a class of commercial brokers whose services the course of trade has made not only convenient, but everywhere necessary. If we go into the market to buy merchandise—whether we are well acquainted with it or not—we make our purchase with best advantage through an agent or broker. This is because of the enormous value of time. To every enterprising man time is money; and whoever saves time for him saves money for him also.

The life insurance agent has valuable merchandise to sell. Every man needs an insurance on his life more than he needs an insurance on his property; and the agent of a responsible life insurance society, who calls to offer you a policy, and urges upon you with the same earnestness that the merchandise broker urges a purchase, is entitled to an attentive reception, because he is offering you a benefit.

Tea, sugar and flour are considered to be necessities of life. If the merchant knows what to buy and where to buy, and has abundant time, he may purchase the stock which he needs without the aid of a broker. But the busy man, to whom time is money, finds that the merchandise agent is a great convenience. Life insurance is a necessity more absolute than tea, sugar, and flour. As it may be inconvenient for you to go to the society having it to sell, the society sends its salesman or agent to you. If you put him off, as it his business were not of importance, and become impatient by his anxiety to sell his merchandise, you will make a mistake; for a policy of insurance on your life is a wise and necessary provision for your family, and it cannot always be obtained.

The services of agents are also necessary, because people must be educated about this beneficent system of life insurance. Some persons are very ignorant about it; others have vague ideas, and erroneous opinions about it. Who shall eradicate this ignorance? Who shall stimulate people to study life insurance, to understand it, appreciate it and desire it? Of course it must be the life insurance agents. And if the companies did not employ them, very few of the families who are now enjoying the fruits of life insurance policies would have known anything practically about this system. The record of these industrious men has been written in thousands of homes that are now sheltered and made happy by their labors.

The leading position which the Equitable Life Assurance Society now holds among our life insurance companies arises not only from its usefulness, wealth, and integrity, but because the managers of the Society recognize the value of good agents, and will employ no one as an agent whose characteristics will make him unacceptable to the community.

☞ Investigation shows that Governor BOOTH, of California, was elected to the United States Senate without a resort to corrupt means. This is regarded as an exceptional case.

Merchant's Gargling Oil—An Old and Valuable Article.

Something over forty years ago the first lot of Merchant's Gargling Oil was put upon the market. Since that time, it has found its way to every part of the civilized world. First, the article is in itself an indispensable, and next, it has for a manager a man who combines an energy which acknowledges no impossibilities, with the rarest business qualities. Mr. JNO. HODGE, the Secretary of the Company, is as careful to keep up the standard of his goods as he is energetic in pushing its sales. The Oil has been a necessity in hundreds of thousands of families for years, because it is good and reliable. It will do everything that is claimed for it, and one bottle is just as good as another. In short, it is an honest article, and for man or beast, has never been surpassed. Its sales last year were largely in excess of any previous year, and from appearances this year will be greater than the last. The Druggists call it "The Old Reliable," and it fairly deserves the name.

CONSOLIDATED SALES RECORD.

We call the attention of every merchant, wholesale or retail—every manufacturer and everybody who buys and sells, to the advertisement elsewhere of the "Consolidated Sales Record," which is now ready for delivery. It is a most ingeniously arranged blank book, ruled and printed, in which the total of the transactions of the day may be entered in an instant. Each page as it lies open shows at a glance the sales of each day, and it is ruled so as to show for nine years. At the end are tables for nine years, showing monthly purchases, sales, and collections.

The book is in use by the best merchants of New York, for, lying on the desk, it is a daily record of business, which every merchant ought to have. The price is $2.00 and it will be sent to any address on receipt of that sum. Address LOCKE & JONES, publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty, and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence as may be seen from the following testimonial:

ATLANTA, Ill., July 14th, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—I have not words to express my gratitude to you, for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefitted. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister, I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half of the bottles, she could go around the yard, and has just now come home from a visit five miles away.

MRS. THOMAS MCFARLAND.

Brain power applied to relieve an affliction which has for ages been supposed to be incurable, is beautifully illustrated by the new invention of curing Hernia. The Elastic Truss affords instant relief; is worn night and day with perfect ease. Retains the rupture absolutely secure without exception, and at all times and in all circumstances and is not taken off till a cure is effected. Sold at a moderate price and quite durable. This Truss is sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York City, who send their circulars free on application.

The Nasby Letters.

The Women of the Corners Make a Raid on Bascom—The Terrible Destruction of Property.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
April 6, 1874.

The cyclone, whose wrath we hoped hed bin spent in futile endeavors, hez finally smote us, and we are sufferin under the blow. The wimmin uv the Corners riz in their mite on Friday.

The sun rose brite and smilin from the eastern horizon—the frost wuz all out uv the ground, and the day wuz warm and balmy. Deekin Pogram came down the road barefoot and hilarious. "It's warm enuff," sed the old innocent, "to go without shoes! Thank Heaven, I shel not hev that expense on me for seven long months."

The Corners alluz rejoices when its citizens kin leave off shoes in the spring.

Bascom turned away and wept.

"Why do yoo weep?" sed Pogram. "Ef I don't hev to buy shoes yoo will hev jist that much more for likker for me."

"Alars!" shreekt Bascom, "cant yoo see that the warm weather wich enables yoo to come without shoes, also enables the women to walk these streets without shoes? And hezen't Pollock and Bigler and them cusses bin incitin em to rage, and hev n't they bin a bilin in agony to get at me, but wuz providenshly prevented by the weather? They'll be here to-day shoor, and then—"

And Bascom bowed his head and wept agin.

Wat Bascom prognosticated did reely occur. At ten o'clock percisely a delegashen of wimen headed by Lucindy Gavitt filed around the corner and approached the grocery. We stood on the porch in an agony of feer.

"They are comin," sed Deekin Pogram, tremblin ez tho he hed ager, "ez terrible ez a army with banisters."

"Cant we fool em out uv this?" sed Bascom.

"Wood that we cood!" said Issaker, "but I doubt it. Lucindy is a runnin this thing and she's akoot. Yoo cant play any vermifuge on her."

"Subterfuge, yoo fool," sed I. "In sich a time ez this, be correct watever yoo are."

Slowly they approached. Bascom turned pale, and leevin the porch took his posishen behind the bar.

"Here," sed he, "I will endoor the shock. Here where I hev lived and hed my bein will I die."

The enemy come on, until the hed uv the perceshin reeched the porch. Lucindy bore a banner on wich wuz written: "Liz Bascom hez stockins—we heyn't. Death to Bascom!" and pekin it in my face ez she past me, she marched with the tread uv a grenadeer into the room and took up her posishen in front uv the bar, where she looked Bascom square in the face.

"The regler thing," sed Lucindy, "ez I hev heerd, is for the wimin to pray. Kin yoo pray, Mrs. Pogram?"

"Nary," replied Mrs. P. "Sich a thing wuz never heerd in our house.

"Kin yoo pray, Mrs. McPelter?"

"Nary."

"And ther can't none uv us. The fact is that we wuznt brot up to it. I don't bleeve there's a woman within four miles uv Bascom's—onless its a new comer—who kin. But it don't matter. I hev bin lookin at Bascom for five minits and I don't bleeve prayer wood hev any effect onto him. Its works we want here—works with him, works!"

And that infooriated woman, pullin her sleeves back, displayin an arm wich a long course uv splittin wood, and hoein taters, and whalin Issaker hed made ez muskeler ez a blacksmith's, uttered her war-whoop: "Remember, gentle sisters, Liz Bascom hez stockins, and we haint none—our husbands sell corn wich we grow, to pay Bascom for likker! More stockins and less likker."

With this ejackelashen, she sprang over the low counter and throttled Bascom, bearin him to the floor.

"Now sweet sisters" sed she, "while my frail and fadin strength lasts I will hold this man uv Belial safely—lie still yoo broot—be it yoor work to go for them bottles and barrels! Go for em—Bascom's wife hez stockins!"

A dozen uv em drawd axe helves from under their aperns and kep us off, while the rest went inside the bar and rolled out the barrels and jugs, and split em open. The precious flood ran out on the floor and disappeared betwixt the cracks thereof forever. We cood do nothin but look on and weep.

Finally when the last barrel was bustid and the last bottle broken, Lucindy let Bascom up and the percession, wild with excitement, marched out uv the place and dispersed. It wuz a pitiful site! Them empty barrels wuz mute witnesses uv our woe—them broken bottles hed each a tale of distress to tell. There wuz an aroma uv likker risin from the floor and that wuz all. But who cood live on an aroma!

"Thank Heaven!" sed I, "we hev that reserve in the stable left. We kin live on that till you git a noo stock in."

"No yoo can't," replied Bascom, his voice broken with emoshun. "No yoo can't. That barrel wuz in among the rest, and is gone with the rest."

"Why, oh why, did yoo do that?" I askt.

"Kin yoo ask me after the nite yoo attempted to steel it?" sed he. "I'd sooner trust it with the wimmin than with yoo. Doopliclty meets its own reward. Hed yoo played fair yoo wood hev hed a barrel to go on. Ez it is there ain't a drop in the Corners and none kin be hed from Loolsville for six days."

At this Deekin Pogram dropped a stave wich he hed bin lickin and fell faintin to the floor. Issaker Gavitt, Elder Pennibacker and Capt. McPelter turned away sorrowfully.

"Aint there suthin to revive the good old man?" I shrickt in agony, feelin that Bascom must hev a privit bottle somewhere.

"Yes," sed he, "I relent. I pervided for this catastrophy." I bored a hole in the floor, here, where it is the lowest. Under that hole, in the cellar, I put a tub. Go down and bring up a wash-basin full and revive him."

Droppin the old man't head, I ran. There wuz three inches in the tub. Fillin two quart bottles which I foursd there and puttin them in my pockets, I hastened up with the wash-basinfull and held it to Bascom's. He drew a long breath and fastened his lips to the edge. He swallered! he wuz saved!

We are yet without likker. The Corners is ez dry ez a lime-kill. I hid my two bottles where they cant find em, and four times a day I go and take a modrit nip. But they cant last long even yoosed ez sparsely ez I do. Deekin Pogram is askin me evry day us my opinyun uv the hereafter, and the rest uv em would leeve the Corners of they hed any earthly way uv gittin out. Bascom hez ordered a new invoice, but Herin knows when it will come. Ez I bev but a pint left, may the day be not far distant. Curses on Pollock and Bigler who did this thing.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(Wich wuz Postmaster.

☞ The general opinion is that Secretary RICHARDSON should vacate his seat in the Cabinet. His own testimony before the SANBORN investigating committee has damaged his case very much.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1874.

All Fools day breaks upon us in a cold storm of sleet and snow, but with the peach trees in bloom and early spring flowers just beginning to show their many colored beauties. March has been true to its old characteristics, and there have been frequent and long blasts from the northwest, laden with the icy rembrances of colder regions, but summer has been drawing gradually nearer and vegetation is probably somewhat further advanced than usual. In some of our gardens early rose potatoes were planted about the 20th of March, and peas are already out of the ground.

The further action of the Senate on the bill for free banking, reported from the Finance Committee, confirms the speculations of my last on the subject of specie payments. The clause in the bill which looked to the redemption of the legal tender notes in specie was stricken out as soon as a vote could be reached, and the majority was so strong as to show that the Senate was in full harmony with the House on that subject. The vote was 28 to 23, with a dozen members not voting because they were paired. The names of both the Senators from Ohio are among the noes. Mr. Scott offered an amendment that after January '77 the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to take up the notes with a specie paying bond, having ten years to run, but it was voted down, 37 to 6. Mr. Frelinghuysen followed with another amendment, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to hoard his gold, instead of selling it, and also authorizing him to raise gold on his bonds, and when enough was accumulated to warrant such a step, to commence redeeming the legal tender notes. But his amendment shared the same fate as the other, being voted down, 29 to 17. A motion to amend the 70 per cent. section was lost, and then the section was stricken out, 29 to 27. This emasculates the bill of all its checks against expansion; and the further efforts of the specie basis Senators were promptly voted down.

In the House the currency question is still the order of the day; and yesterday Mr. Sherwood, the member from your district, had the floor on that question. His position is with the majority. He is strongly averse to any attempt to return to specie basis, and holds that contraction would be a great injury to the business of the country and a special injustice to borrowers. Borrowing money when it is flush and paying it when it is tight, is not a very desirable situation, and as the government was a very large borrower when the currency was greatly extended, it becomes a matter of some importance to the country what the condition of currency is at repayment.

You may have noticed that Mr. Sumner was pressed by some friends to allow his name to be used for Chief Justice, after the death of Mr. Taney, and that he was very positive in declining, but expressed decided preferences for Mr. Chase. It is now stated that a note has been found among his papers from Mr. Lincoln, saying expressly, that the office of Chief Justice was at his disposal.

The liberal action of Pennsylvania, in providing funds for the Centenary exhibition has disarmed its opponents in Congress to some extent, and it is now believed that when that subject again comes up for consideration, any appropriation that may be needed to make the Exposition a success will be passed. The pledges from Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania now aggregate about *five millions*.

Susan B. Anthony has brought her griefs before Congress in a petition, praying to be released from a fine unjustly imposed on her for casting a vote. Her petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is understood to be favorably disposed towards granting its request.

The woman's temperance movement excites much attention, and the meetings are well attended and of unusual interest, but the work does not, as yet, promise special results. Temperance is, however, the subject of general conversation, and all the regular temperance organizations are in a state of revival.

Shad at wholesale brought to-day, fifteen to eighteen dollars per hundred; herring twelve to fifteen dollars per thousand.

The renewal of the rumors about a change in the head of the Treasury Department, is accompanied by intimations that Secretary Delano is to be the "coming man," and that the programme is fully settled, and will be soon announced. We shall see. In the meantime the Secretary of the Interior and his family have gone to Ohio, to spend a week or two.

The *Herald* calls on the President to veto all measures for the expansion of the currency; but there is no expectation here that the President will listen to the appeal.

The failure of the Sanborn prosecution in New York is announced this morning, and is not welcome intelligence to the Treasury building. There seems to be no doubt that the sharpers who made these moiety contracts combined with collectors and thus received 50 per cent. on sums which they never collected and divided the profits with the collectors. The genius exhibited in cheating the government puts the universal Yankee nation ahead of any other nation.

BUCKEYE.

OREGON LETTER.

Health, Fertility, etc., of Oregon Compared with Ohio—The Willamette Valley.

SALEM, Oregon, March 17, '74.

EDITOR BLADE: In your issue of Feb. 26th, I noticed in the column of answers to your correspondents, that "Oregon" wishes information concerning the health, fertility, etc., of our State. Being formerly a resident of Ohio, and knowing as I do the health, fertility, climate, etc., of *that* State, I will acknowledge that I am much better satisfied here with the above mentioned qualities of *this* country. Because I am so well pleased, some of your readers may infer that my prejudices in favor of this State will lead me to exaggerate the good points of this country and conceal the bad ones. To such and all others I will guarantee to give a true, unprejudiced account, one that can be relied on. It is not in my interest to over-rate its good features or to conceal its bad ones.

What few notes I record will concern more nearly the Willamette Valley. Although other portions of the State might please the eye of persons differently, according to their several tastes, yet this valley is acknowledged to be the best in the State, notwithstanding there are excellent localities in other portions of Oregon. I speak of this valley because I am best acquainted with it. Its dimensions, according to reliable statistics, is sixty-five miles in width, measuring from the summit of the two ranges of mountains which bound it, the Cascade range on the east and the coast range on the west. Its length is about one hundred and fifty miles. It being more densely populated than any other portion of the State, its improvements in the way of railroads, steamboats, its manufactories and trade in its different branches, are represented the best here.

Some people living here in this valley are not satisfied however, with its advantages and improvements, but want to get away from them and move to a wilder part of the country, where civilization will not encroach on their liberties, at least for a time. But to such as welcome the improvements and privileges which civilization brings with it, and the many advantages which are combined in our State, this valley ought to suit the taste of the most fastidious. Its scenery, diversified with mountains, forests, rivers and creeks, is very pleasing. The water is very pure, the streams being fed by springs and mountain snows. The waters of these streams, also the water of the wells, is very soft, almost as soft as rain water. It does not require any "breaking" on wash day, and not a particle of lime collecting on the inside of the tea-kettle from the time it is new until it is worn out. Its natural water power, and natural facilities for commercial intercourse, with its vast forests, will compare favorably with any other portion of the United States.

The soil of this valley is very fertile, and to the farmer is an "agricultural paradise," as compared with other portions of the country. The hills here (called mountains by those who hail from a level country), have, as a general thing, as good, if not better, soil than the average Ohio soil, and to me, it looked very singular to see well cultivated fields and splendid crops of grain growing on top of what might well be called mountains. The ground is not only fertile in spots, but is cultivated as extensively on the hills as it is in the valleys. The Willamette valley is mostly prairie land, some of it rolling, some of it level. However, do not mistake our prairies to be equal in extent to the Iowa or Illinois prairies, for notwithstanding some localities are not as well supplied with timber as would be desirable, as it is in the southern part of the valley, yet enough for all local necessities. While the mountains on either side afford an exhaustless supply for the lumber trade with other sections.

As my letter is becoming quite lengthy I will close for the present, but if this kind of information will benefit the readers of the BLADE, which paper I prize very much, I will be pleased to continue at short intervals until I have given satisfactory information in regard to the different features of our State to all concerned.

I. M. ADAIR.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

TEMPERANCE—BROOKLYN—THE NEW HORSE DISEASE—THE CHARITIES—CHINESE—FASHION FOR EASTER—BONNETS—THE COST OF TWO ITEMS.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1874.

TEMPERANCE.

The rum cyclone has struck New York at last. In Brooklyn it came with all the force of a hurricane, and it is rivalling the Western movement so far as power is concerned. The drinking places in New York, by which saloons and groceries, in which liquor is the principal article dealt in, is meant, number 7,514; one to every 133 of the population. This is exclusive of druggists, club houses and places of that class which dispense liquors quite as freely as the professed dealers.

These furnish facilities enough for drinking in all conscience. Wall street is full of drinking places, many of them furnished without reference to cost, for gambling in stocks and gold is a business so exciting as to require stimulants constantly to enable the gambler to sustain the drain upon him. The Astor House bar does an enormous business. From early morn till 12 at night the long bar is crowded with feverish-looking individuals, who keep the cool and self-possessed dispensers busy. One thousand dollars a day for liquors alone is not a big day's work at the Astor. Delmonico's Broadway place is another famous place, then the Brandreth House, St. Nicholas, Grand Central, New York Hotel, and so on up, all on the west side. The east side has quite as many. The regular thing for the regular drinker who is in business down town, is to walk to his home, up above 20th street, and he is very apt to stop at every one of these places and drink.

Just at this time a series of meetings are being held in all the churches and most of the halls, the object being to create a sentiment against the traffic and use of liquor, and to so unite the people opposed to it so that a raid will have some effect. The clergy are all in it, and many of the leading business men have come out and announced their willingness to give the movement all the aid in their power.

DIO LEWIS

is here with his Western laurels fresh upon him, and the ranks are closing for a big movement. In

BROOKLYN

the women have taken the field with some prospect of success. One shrewd saloon man took advantage of the excitement to post bills all over the city, in the name of the Women's Committee, stating that a prayer-meeting would be held at his saloon a given evening. Of course his saloon was crowded from early in the evening till after 9 o'clock. Then, as no women came, it crept through the wool of the thirsty crowd present, that the saloon man had made a rather nice thing by attracting them to his den. The unscrupulous fellow made several hundred dollars by his shrewd dodge.

THE WOMEN

of Brooklyn did, however, organize, and are now on the war path. Last Monday they formed praying bands and visited various saloons, in which they held services. These agencies can be used in Brooklyn as well as in the West, for Brooklyn is a city of residences, and a very religious city. But they met with but little success. The saloon keepers were obdurate, and no results followed. They propose to keep it up, however, till they have crushed out the evil in Brooklyn at least.

A NEW HORSE DISEASE.

A new disease has broken out among the horses in the city, which, if not checked, will create as much trouble as the epizootic of two years ago. It is a complaint entirely different from any that has yet appeared. Some horse doctors declare that the disease is of a mild type, runs its course in a very few days, never kills, that the horse does not suffer at all; that it merely feels dull, languid, under the weather, rather sleepy, rather dispirited, like a ward politician "between elections." Other doctors insist that the horse suffers intensely with an aching pain alternating with colic spasms, and that it has proved in many instances fatal. One horse doctor insists that the disease is a form of lung fever. Another is certain that it is a case of catarrhal fever. This latter opinion is rapidly gaining ground, and finds many advocates among the owners of the horses affected, who are having their animals treated for this complaint.

In all the large stables the disease, whatever it is, has run through all the horses. In the stables 517 Washington street, a personal case has occurred. A horse was attacked twice by the disorder within two weeks. The first time he was sick six days. The second time the attack lasted *half that period*. The horse seemed to suffer as if affected with the quinsy sore throat. He refused food, avoided water, but did not lose flesh. In every case but this the animal became thin, but in this instance the horse was, after the second attack, even fleshier than at first. His joints, however, became stiff; he was unable to move, as if he had rheumatism. He did not seem to suffer any, but was as inanimate as a log. The horse the day or night before is perfectly well; when the next feeding-time comes he will not eat; he will not drink; his home contract and the disorder is in full force, till at last it ceases as suddenly and as causelessly as it appeared. One fact has been verified by experience; the disorder only attacks horses of a certain age. Young horses and horses below 8 or 9 years are unaffected by it; and females are less susceptible to it than males. The disease is spreading rapidly and so far no remedies have been found for it.

THE CHARITIES.

A number of the professional philanthropists of the city enraged at James Gordon Bennett, because he preferred to dispense his money himself, instead of putting it in their hands, attacked him roughly, and proceeded to "rake" him over the coals of microscopic examination. Quite a number of interesting facts have been developed. For instance, there are seventy charities in the city governed and managed by "boards," "agents," &c. These charities disburse $1,700,000, and the cost of carrying them on foots up $185,000! Now, here is where Bennett gets them. Of the seventy, eight are Catholic, and the eight disburse over half of the entire amount, at a cost of $23,000! To make the comparison more sharp and distinct he gives this instance:—The House of Refuge, a Protestant charity, collected and disbursed $67,000, at a cost of $33,258, while a Catholic Protectory, the same kind of a charity, expended $965,000 at a cost of $10,374! And Bennett pertinently asks—Where does the money go to? What do the demure individuals in black gloves who collect it do with it? And no one, as yet, has answered his question. The fact is there is a small army of professional philanthropists who live, move, and have their being by the collection and disbursing of money for charities. Of every dollar contributed so many cents stick to their fingers in some way. Mr. Bennett is doing the charitable a good work by his timely exposure.

THE CHINESE IN NEW YORK.

Saying the cities on the Pacific Coast, New York has more Chinese, resident, than any city in what may be called the civilized world. They are huddled together in the most squalid part of the city, and though they live wretchedly, they manage to save something every day, and many of them are absolutely accumulating property. The emigrants are, to a large extent, men. But they all marry after they have been here a time. It is a singular fact that Chinese men find their wives among the Irish. The Irish women of the lower grades have no objection to marrying the pig-tailed Oriental, and they all testify to the fact that they make good, kind husbands. The progeny of these Mongol-Celto marriages are larger than the Chinese, quite as nimble, litke and active, and very much stronger. But it is a curious mix, isn't it.

FASHION.

Easter commemorates the resurrection of the meek and lowly Jesus. How do his followers in Gotham prepare for it? Read, and get an idea of New York religion.

"Madame ——'s opening of Easter hats has called out the *beau monde*. The elegant drawing room was crowded. Among the nobby hats our attention was called to pretty *ecru* chip, embellished with French flowers and pure ostrich tips, also, exquisitely cut garniture. A lovely chapeau composed of *gros de suez*, in a soft, gray tint, reminds one of Quaker simplicity, and yet there is no lack of grace about this natty Easter hat. Among the *recherche* Easter black silk and camel's hair cloth appear to take the lead in promenade Spring suits. Overskirts are not so extensively worn as formerly. The neat little postillion jacket is quite a favorite with the *bon tons*."

Isn't this a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous? A "natty Easter Hat!" indeed. But speaking of

HATS AND THINGS,

it costs something to be a fashionable woman in New York. The simplest bonnet, without flowers or feathers, costs $20, and one as cheap as any woman of pretension would wear costs $50. Then a Spanish Mantilla to suit that bonnet costs $350, the roses on it being $4 each extra! And these two articles, bear in mind, only commence the dress. Some of your lady readers are doubtless able to take the cost of these two items, and from the figures see what the entire outfit from hat to shoes would cost. I can't do it. But this I know: If I ever marry a woman of position in New York I shall examine the resources of her papa before the ceremony is pronounced. I shall insist that the old gentleman settles on her at least $20,000 per annum. This sum will take an ordinary belle through, unless she is very ugly, in which case more will be required. But think of a young merchant saddling himself with so expensive a luxury as a fashionable wife! What certain ruin it is for him, if he happens to be in love with her! Is it any wonder that so many young men live at the clubs, and keep rooms of their own, rather than marry? I think not.

PIETRO.

EMINENT WOMEN.

Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1872, by the author, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

XXXIX.—Eliza Cook.

[Written for the BLADE.]

Among the eminent literary women of the third and fourth decades of the present century, the name of ELIZA COOK stands pre-eminent as that of a poet, whose writings, while they brought peace and good will to all, exerted an especially healthful influence over the home circle, and never failed, by their simple, chaste simplicity, their moral strength, and elevated sentiments, to reach the hearts of her readers. If her critics have told the truth, in asserting that she was not brilliant enough as an essayist, and did not manifest the idealic temperament which is the genius of poesy, we reply, that common sense, the highest inspiration, and the best development of genius was hers in an eminent degree, and that reason, the safest guide for the human mind, inspired both her fancy and imagination, and hence the deep appreciation of all that is pure and good in character, and lovely in nature, was expressed in her helpful, happy songs, which performed a twice blessed mission in improving the heart and elevating the taste.

Eliza Cook was born in Southwark, in the vicinity of London, in 1818, and was the youngest of eleven children. Her father was a brazier by profession, in moderate pecuniary circumstances, who, while he did not fail in parental duty, love and kindness to his daughters, according to their interpretation, as he understood it, was bitterly opposed to giving women educational advantages, believing, as do many men of the present day, that the more highly woman is educated, the more unsexed she becomes, and that the more ignorant she is the better she will be fitted for the routine of domestic duties ascribed to her by an undeveloped civilization. Therefore, her scholastic advantages were few and her opportunities for culture most meagre. But kind mother Nature, as if to counterbalance the wrongs inflicted upon her from the accident of birth, ignored the fact that she belonged to the subject, instead of the sovereign sex, and made ample provision for her by giving her an intellectual mind, which overcame all the difficulties of her surroundings, since she read whatever books she could procure, and perhaps profited more by the good they taught than though no difficulties barred the way to the attainment of useful knowledge. At the age of nine years, her family removed to a small farm in Sussex. The change from the vicinity of the densely populated, smoky city, to clear skies, verdant fields and the beautiful, picturesque, rural scenery of her new home, was a most salutary one, and had an excellent effect both upon her health and her unfolding intellect.

Like the gifted Cary Sisters, she lost her mother in early life, and was thrown upon her own resources not only for entertainment, but for direction and education. Her well balanced mind and excellent judgment conspired greatly to aid in the formation and cultivation of her character, and her naturally correct taste guided her in the selection of an extensive course of reading, to choose only the best and most instructive authors, and therefore, though her opportunities were meagre, the good use she made of them, led her to eventual literary success. At the age of fifteen she wrote her first poems, many of which were published at that early date, those which still survive manifesting the generous sentiment and elevated thought for which she became so distinguished in after years. When she had attained her twentieth year, her father again removed to London. To this period she had ventured to send her contributions to the provincial press only, but subsequently she forwarded several poems to the magazines and newspapers of the metropolis, using only her initials for a signature. Their excellence caused editors and publishers to make the usual mistake in such cases, and attribute them to a man. They were immediately published and enthusiastically received by all lovers of poetry, eulogistic notices appearing in all quarters of great Britain, while they were republished in America, and translated into the continental European languages. So great became her celebrity that she could no longer conceal their parentage or the sex of their author, and great was the surprise of the public, as well as her publishers when they learned that the forcible, elegant, and earnest poems they had so greatly admired had emanated from the pen of a woman.

Subsequent to the appearance of her poems in the metropolitan press, the name of Eliza Cook attained an exalted rank in English literature, and her first volume of poems was received with a degree of favor seldom accorded to a debutante. In 1840 a complete edition of her works was issued in a very attractive form. This sold rapidly and several enlarged editions succeeded it, finding thousands of delighted readers both in Europe and America. Complete translations of her poems have been made in French and German, and though much of their spirit has been lost thereby, their popularity in both countries was scarcely inferior to that which they received in their native land and language, meeting a sympathetic response in the hearts of the masses by their cheerful, happy views, and the display of the silver lining which robs every cloud which overshadows life of half its sombre hue.

In 1849, she entered upon the publication of a weekly journal, which she conducted with remarkable success for six years, when, through failing health, she was forced to relinquish her editorial career. It was hoped that complete rest for a time would restore her health sufficiently to resume its publication, but the hope was fruitless. The strain of long, continuous exertion, the constant care and exacting labor, consequent upon the regular publication of a periodical, is generally exhausting to persons of a poetic temperament, and Miss Cook has never regained her health sufficiently to assume such onerous responsibilities. Her last published poem was "Musings in the Old Church Yard," which, for tender pathos and deep feeling is unequalled. No writer in the English language has gained a stronger hold upon the affections of the people than Eliza Cook. Like the German Folks-Leider, her songs have become household words wherever the English language is spoken. In many respects her writings resemble those of Phœbe Cary, their thrilling music softening the hardened heart to penitence and winning the wayward back to virtue's paths. It is related of a felon who had been transported to Australia, that when questioned regarding his home and friends he drew a soiled and well-worn bit of paper from his pocket on which he had written her poem, "Our Native Song," and reading it to his interlocutor he tearfully said, "This is how I think about them." Notwithstanding their touching pathos, her poems are free from all morbid, melancholy sentimentality, and while they strike pathetic chords, mental strength and resolves to brave life's adversities are derived from the spirit they breathe, a happy peculiarity which unfortunately few of her poetic successors possess.

ELLIS TREMAINE.

OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

Of Some Yankee Farms—"Ten Acres Enough"—"A Little Farm Well Tilled"—The Business Reduced to a Science—How Farming is Made to Pay.

[Correspondence Toledo Blade.]

BOSTON, April 3, 1874.

When I wrote you about the tobacco growers I had it in my mind to add a few lines about the farmers who raised other crops; but concluded the subject might be interesting enough to occupy an article of itself. Since then I have been among a peculiar class of our New England farmers—these who live on Long Island Sound—and their shrewdness and thoroughness was so admirable that I think your Western readers will find a short description of their way of living not only interesting but profitable reading.

The entire shore from New Haven to Boston is occupied by small farmers who own from five to twenty acres of land; perhaps there is a dozen who own but ten acres where there is one who has more than that. This land has been steadily cultivated for over a century, and the result is whatever natural richness it once had has been used up and it now requires a goodly amount of fertilizers yearly.

This manure is taken from the water and the rocks. Sea-weed, rock-weed, moss and fishes make up the list of fertilizers furnished by the water. Of course those who live right on the Sound have all the weed, etc., washed up on their land and all that grows on the rocks that lie near the shore. That which comes up at the harbors is the property of whoever gets it, and the weed on the islands off from shore is also considered in the light of public property. Some men make an honest penny by going off about these islands, gathering weeds and selling to the farmers for five cents a bushel. These weeds have more or less of oil in them and are capital manure. Eight hundred bushels to the acre is not an extravagant amount, though perhaps half that is about what is generally put on.

Travelers along these shores in warm weather do not need to be told that the land is spread with fishes; their noses will have told them of the fact. Early in spring pounds are set out along the shore and fish are caught by the thousands—a bony fellow called white fish, mostly, but not the white fish caught in the western lakes. Fish is the best manure they can get here, but where they used to haul in these by the hundred thousand they do not get more than so many hundreds now. Fishes and weed are spread over the ground and then ploughed in the same as other manures.

The farmers raise no grain at all except the small amount of rye necessary when they are stocking down for grass. Vegetables and hay are the main things. Every farmer has one horse; very few have more than one; one cow, one pig and a few hens. The farm houses are nearly all neat, two-story dwellings, nicely shaded with trees. So much for generalities, now let us come to particulars.

I had a pleasant chat with one man who owned

A FARM OF EIGHT ACRES,

and he gave me a detailed statement of what he raised and how much it brought him.

Of his eight acres, one-half an acre was occupied by his house and barn, two and a half were in hay; two acres were planted with potatoes; one acre with onions; one acre with carrots; one-half acre with turnips; one-half acre with cabbages.

The land was manured solely with sea weed, and not as heavily manured as it really ought to have been. He did all the work himself; gathered the weed; ploughed, planted, hoed and harvested. The season was not a very good one, but, as he said, he never saw a season yet that was quite all he would have wished. I presume every farmer would say the same.

When the crop is harvested it is stored away in barns and root cellars until buyers appear. There are always boatmen who figure so that they can make a profit on the crops over and above the cost of boating them to New York, for everything raised along here is sent to New York, and most of it goes from there to the South.

WHAT WAS RAISED.

Our friend raised 5 tons of hay on his two acres and a half; 300 bushels of potatoes on two acres; 300 bushels of onions on one acre; 600 bushels carrots on one acre; 200 bushels turnips on half an acre, and 2,000 head of cabbages on another half acre. Two or three of these items are very light compared with the amount raised by others, but as a whole they may be taken for a fair average.

He sold them at different times, as his judgment told him was best, and the following table shows what he received per bushel and for the whole:

300 bushels potatoes at 50c	$150 00
5 tons hay at $25	125 00
300 bushels onions at $1	300 00
600 bushels carrots at 30c	180 00
200 bushels turnips at 25c	50 00
2,000 head cabbage at 6c	120 00
Total for crop	$925 00

In addition to this amount sold, he kept potatoes, &c., enough for his own family and a ton of hay for his cow. I ought to have said that the cow is kept in the yard summer and winter, so that his 5 tons of hay was in addition to what he cut for his cow. He also fed it largely with roots. His cow gave them all the milk and butter his family wanted, and some butter to sell. His hens furnished pin money for his wife, and his pig gave them all the pork they wanted.

I think this is a showing that a man may well feel satisfied with. It is $100 a month for the months that he really did much work in, and 6 per cent. interest on his investment additional.

Beside him is a farmer who owns twelve acres. He is an older man than the one I first mentioned, and does not work so hard. He gave me the figures of his last year's farming, and they are not so very bad; at least they will compare with Western farmers favorably.

His

TWELVE ACRE FARM

brought him:

100 bu. Potatoes at 80c	$ 80 00
250 " " " 50c	125 00
11 tons of hay at $25	275 00
850 bu. onions at 90c	388 00
500 bu. carrots at 30c	150 00
500 bu. turnips at 25c	125 00
Total	$1,043 00

Of course I know you will say that these men, being so close to market, and to *the* market of the country, have an advantage that no Western farmer can avail himself of; but while I admit part of that as being correct, still I think there is a lesson to be learned from it that is applicable the world over.

I know of my own knowledge that most fruits and vegetables bring as good prices in Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago as they do in New York. I think a crop of carrots would sell as readily in any of the Western cities as they do in New York, and at a higher price. But the Western farmer considers himself bound to plant every foot of his land to grain except, perhaps, one small piece of potatoes. Here, I think, is where my figures may be of some use. If he can see that one acre of vegetables will pay him better than ten of wheat, and is a surer crop, it may induce him to put some of his labor into something else than just one thing.

If a man lives near a city there is nothing that will pay so well as market gardening, but it is not of such business as this that I have been writing. These men whom I have mentioned raise a crop of onions, as the Western farmers raise corn. It is planted, and cared for, and sold as if it was potatoes, and not sold by the bunch or anything of that kind. These farmers do not sigh for large farms and broad acres, and all that sort of thing; they say they have all the land they can care for thoroughly, and it does not pay to have an acre more than that. Therein I agree with them. "A little farm well tilled," is worth a dozen large farms half worked. And another point with these men: they do not turn up their noses at "book farming," on the contrary, they avail themselves of everything that throws any light upon their work. They find a good agricultural paper is as much help to them as an extra hand. One man who was looking over my shoulder as I was reading your FARM JOURNAL, for March, asked me after wards to loan him the paper that he might copy Mr. Fahnestock's article about "Pear-blight," and I saw him a week afterwards at work about his pear trees, taking advantage of the ideas, I suppose.

How any farmer can get along without such a paper as the FARM JOURNAL, or one like it, I do not understand.

W. H. M.

The Mad Stone.

A Batavia, Ill., correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* writes:

From the numerous questions that have been asked me, I judge that some description of the "mad stone," owned by Mr. Joseph P. Evans, of Lincoln, in this State, may be gratifying to many of your numerous readers, and I therefore write to you.

The stone is irregular in shape, about one and a fourth inches long, one inch wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, straight on the face, as if worked off; the other side nearly flat; having the appearance of being its natural shape. It has the appearance of a framework of cells, about 3-32s of an inch in diameter, round, smooth, and having the color and appearance of a flint. The cavities in the interstices between them are filled with a grayish stone, porous, resembling lava or pumice stone, with grains running through from one side to the other, and in places looking as if the grains did not quite reach the inner surface of the cells. Mr. Evans, the owner of the stone, claims that his family and ancestors have been in possession of it for 200 years, but does not claim to know its origin.

I was bitten in the hand by a dog on Thursday night about 7 o'clock, and the wounds were very thoroughly cauterized within from 10 to 20 minutes. Before applying the stone (which was on Saturday morning about 38 hours after I was bitten), Mr. Evans scarified the edges of the wound, removing as much of the burnt part as he could conveniently, repeating that process several times on removing the stone from the deepest wound. He then placed the stone upon that wound which was partly between my little and third finger, *holding it on very tightly*. After about 30 minutes he removed it, and where it touched the wound it was set with a thin matter which emitted a very strong, sickening odor. I noticed at different times on its removal from the wound, and which continued to some extent to the last. A trace of that odor could be discovered when I tried it *after cleansing* before the third or fourth application; and as he continued its application, the odor which it *retained* after being cleansed seemed to increase. The applications to that wound were continued about 54 hours, and to the other on the back of my hand about 24 hours. I did not see him cleanse the stone, as he took it from the room for that purpose, but I understand that he cleansed it with warm water, leaving it 15 or 20 minutes before returning it to the wound. After the first application he left it on an hour or more each time.

☞ A vein of superior coal has been struck at Saratoga Springs, but we don't understand how that can add to the attractions of the place as a summer resort. If they could strike a vein of ice it would be better.

Rev. Dr. Duryea recently said that "the main thing for the preacher is to study that which he is to preach—the word." This remark is enforced by his own example. He spends four hours every morning with his Hebrew Old Testament; and devotes as much time as possible to other studies, with a view to the interpretation of the truth.

Nervous Debility.

A depressed, irritable state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary discharges. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. The Nervous Debility finds a sovereign cure in Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price $5, for a package of five boxes and a large $2 vial of powder, which is important in old, serious cases; or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

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SHAKE, BURN, SWEAT.—Go through all the ague performance day after day, till your vitalities are all eaten up with the consuming malady known as chills and fever, or go to your drug store and buy a bottle of Kress Fever Tonic, and break up the fearful disease. Cures are warranted. A box of liver pills free with each bottle. No arsenic, no poisonous property in this medicine.

☞ Not every one can be President, but all can buy SILVER TIPPED Shoes for their children, and thereby lessen their shoe bills two-thirds.

For sale by all Dealers.

No pen can adequately describe the sufferings of those afflicted with affections of the kidneys, bladder or urinary organs. In gravel and stricture the pain at times is excruciating, but can be alleviated by a single dose of *Kearney's Extract Buchu*. Those afflicted should not fail to try it, as thousands have been permanently cured by its use. Depot, 104 Duane street, New York. Physician of thirty years' experience in attendance to answer correspondence.

☞ We are informed that Life Insurance agents can make first-class contracts with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, by addressing C. C. GRAVES, Resident Secretary, Cincinnati.

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in the dental ranks will never occur if you place your trust in Sozodont. From youth to age it will keep the enamel of the teeth spotless and unimpaired. It has the same effect upon them that kyanization has upon wood; rendering them impervious to decay.

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YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

When the kidneys and liver do not act healthfully, the system becomes congested and clogged up—the bowels constipated, and the wastes of the organism remain in the blood and become fruitful sources of disease. Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion will open up the sewerage of the system, and relieve all this state of affairs by its action on the kidneys and liver. Try it. Your druggist's have this remedy.

A Universal Remedy—"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

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$20 Per Day—300 Agents wanted. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Full description, with plan of Colony, furnished on application to D. A. FREER, General Agent, 249 Broadway, N. Y.; A. J. ROBERTSON, Agent, corner Fifth and Walnut sts., St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. LAWRENCE, Austin, Texas, or to

JOHN A. FRANCIS, Trustee,
151 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. WHITTIER,

317 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo., has been longer engaged in the treatment of all venereal and sexual diseases than any specialist in St. Louis, as the city papers show. Also spermatorrhœa, sexual debility and impotency, as the result of self abuse in youth, or sexual excesses; symptoms being, nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

In our issue of the 1st inst., we referred to the report of the Trustees of this canal to the Governor of Indiana. To-day we copy an article from the Wabash *Plain Dealer* as to the present condition and future hopes of the producing classes along the Wabash Valley that this important thoroughfare may yet be sustained in the interest of agriculture.

From the article published to-day, it will be seen that the Trustees and bondholders have appointed the Hon. WILSON SMITH, of Huntington, to take charge of the canal. We are informed that Mr. SMITH has been connected with the construction and management of this canal for twenty-five years and is eminently qualified to manage this important trust imposed in him, and we feel assured that if energy, skill, and ability will save the canal from abandonment, it will again be put in condition by Mr. SMITH to use its wholesome influence in regulating the tariff of freights along the entire length of the canal from the Ohio State line to Terre Haute.

We have on all occasions, when the subject was agitated, sought to impress on the minds of the people along the Western tier of counties in Indiana, as well as those in the Northwestern portion of Ohio, the vast importance to them of keeping up and sustaining the canals of Indiana and Ohio. Toledo is deeply interested in keeping up water communication with the Ohio river and Indiana, for at no distant day the Canadian water channel will have been completed so as to admit of our transporting wheat to tide water at not to exceed eight cents a bushel freight, and when that day arrives, our city must be in condition to feed the demand of lake vessels for grain to Montreal from cheap water way lines. Unless we are in that condition, our commercial business men will surely find that the east and west lines of railroads will divert the grain shipments to other sea board points, thus leaving our business men destitute of the amount of trade necessary to make it an inducement to remain longer in our city.

We need all the transportation elements we now have—Lake, Railroads and Canals—to insure our future growth and prosperity. Let our city and business men take immediate action looking not only to sustaining the transportation facilities we now have, but to add to the Railroad and Canals. By doing so we can look forward to the future prosperity of our city, and feel that it will meet the expectations of our entire population.

☞ Judge COOK, member of the Constitutional Convention from Wood county, according to the report of our Perrysburg correspondent, made a strong speech in favor of woman suffrage at the Republican caucus in that village last night. He claims that if the women could vote there would be no necessity for the rum prsying upon the streets and in the grog shops.

☞ The Napoleon *Signal* does not wish to be understood as having expressed opposition to a license law because it would confine the drinking to the "rich and well born," but its opposition to such a system is based on the ground that it would prohibit poor persons from keeping saloons. We make the correction in justice to that paper.

☞ The Bryan *Press* says: "We understand that there are now ten Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in this county, and that there is a call for a meeting in Bryan on the 3d Saturday of April at 10 o'clock. Four new organizations have been perfected since our last report of their doings."

☞ Hon. WILLIAM F. HUNTER, the oldest lawyer in Monroe county, this State, died on Tuesday. He was an old fashioned Christian gentleman, and represented his district in Congress from 1850 to 1853.

HORRIBLE

Attempted Murder and Suicide—Both Attempts Fail—The Criminal is Arrested.

About ten months ago Ben. Munson, who lives in Antwerp, married a young lady named McCormick who lived at Cecil. He took her to Antwerp, but had not lived with her long before he attempted to murder her by cutting her throat, and also by poisoning her. But in both instances he failed. No reason can be given why he should in the short space of three months forget the sacred vows he took at the alter, and try by a most horrible plan to end her life. About three weeks ago he threw a coffee pot full of hot coffee in her face scalding her in a terrible manner. She became so sick from the effects of this that her mother came from Cecil to attend her. Last Wednesday she was well enough to be moved and she went to Cecil with her mother.

About ten o'clock that night he went to his fathers house and procuring a razor and a horse, he started for Cecil; arriving there he asked to see her, and after talking with her for a long time, he rose to go. Stepping up to kiss his wife farewell he opened the razor and cut a terrible gash in her throat. He then mounted his horse and returned to Antwerp.

On reaching his fathers house, he left the razor and horse there, and went across the canal to an old cooper shop, and there he attempted to take his own life, by cutting a gash four inches long and very deep in his throat just below his left ear. But this did not kill him, he managed to stagger back to his fathers house where the Marshal, who had been notified of the other affair, was waiting for him. Munson was placed in the hands of a physician, who sewed up the wound, and on last Friday, he was taken to Paulding, the county seat of the county, to be tried. His wife is still alive, although lying in a precarious condition.

NIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Defiance County.

DEFIANCE.

Perry street has been "fixed up."—Clinton street is to be improved.—The abutment of the canal bridge is finished.—The roads are in a very fair condition.—Dry goods in large quantities are arriving in town.—Bare-footed boys have made their appearance on our streets.—T. J. Jones was admitted to the bar at the District Court on Tuesday.—The B. P. & C Railroad Company has purchased the Odell farm west of town.—Shead & Thrall shipped a large quantity of leaf tobacco to New York this week.—Last Saturday night $10 in currency and five dollars' worth of goods were stolen from Lewis Lachapelle.—Seventy-five cents were taken from the drawer of the T., W. & W. R. R. ticket office last Thursday.—The members of the Defiance Silver Band are going to give an entertainment to raise funds for a new uniform.—William Johnson, Esq., for several years past in the employ of the Wabash Company at the depot in Defiance, has resigned his position to accept the conductorship of the B. P. & C. Railroad.—The main side track of the Wabash road is being extended about two hundred feet west, the necessity of which is occasion by the present switch being on the crossing of the P. & C. R. R.

Napoleon.

EDITOR BLADE:—There was a call made to all citizens who loved "law and order" to meet at the Court House on Friday night last, for the purpose of nominating a "Union Ticket," which ticket, it was supposed, would sweep everything. At the appointed time, those who loved law and order filled the Court House. Wm. M. Beckham was elected chairman, and Jacob Augenstein Secretary. On motion of Sam Powell the meeting adjourned—unanimously. S. M. Heller, who acted in the capacity of nurse, can't quite understand it yet, although he declares that if there was any one thing he desired more than another, it was to have that meeting adjourned.

On Saturday night the Republicans held their caucus, and put in nomination the following ticket:

Mayor—R. E. Sheldon.
Members of Council—D. B. Turnbull, Samuel Bigger, A. M. Wright.
Treasurer—J. D. Norton.
Clerk—J. B. Augenstein.
Marshal—D. M. Jones.

The ticket is a good one and deserves success.

The Democrats hold their caucuss on Friday evening. They are compelled to nominate a good ticket or they will be beaten. There is some talk about the Union movement, but it will not be brought up again until the regular nominations are made.

District Court was in session yesterday, Judges Pillars and Jackson and Latta on the bench. The case of Hull vs. Augenstein was up. Hull and Augenstein were partners. Hull bought out Augenstein, basing the price upon the invoice. He afterward found errors in footings to the amount of $2,000. The suit was brought to re-open the settlement that this might be corrected. Hull received a judgment for $1,300.

Will. Powell and Samuel Sidlinger are now at home, the former having just graduated at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and the latter at the Medical school at Ann Arbor. MODOC.

March 31, 1874.

Seneca County.

TIFFIN.

The Union Hook and Ladder Company give a dance at National Hall, Monday night, April 6.—Stone work was commenced on the new M. E. Church Monday.—R. Decker has three large hen's eggs, the product of one fowl, which all weighed twelve ounces.—The house of F. Frick, on the Negrotown road, caught fire on the 22d ult. from a defective flue. The neighbors were on hand promptly and the fire was extinguished without material injury.—The Tiffin agricultural works are for sale.—Mr. Julier, Superintendent of the American Express Co. was in the city yesterday, putting in operation the machinery necessary for doing business on the B., P. & C. Railroad. The first trip was made by Messenger yesterday.—The ballasting on the B., P. & C. Railroad will be completed from the L. E. Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by the 15th of this month.—An old man named Myers, fell eighteen feet through a hatchway, and was severely injured, Saturday.—The stockholders of the Home Building Association met at City Hall, Friday evening, for the purpose of electing officers and a Board of Directors. The result was as follows: President, N. G. Hayward; Secretary, Geo. Gassman; Treasurer, A. J. Blair. Directors—Edward Andre, Edward Jones, John Park, Chas. Fishbaugh, E. W. Stephenson, Chas. H. Cramer, John W. Cium, Henry M. Snyder, W. A. Spousler, James J. Kuder.

FOSTORIA.

A new floor has been laid in the Hays House dining-room, at Fostoria.—The ladies held a prayer meeting last Sunday afternoon in Frank Phitney's billiard room.—Only two marriage licenses were issued by Judge Cramer last week.—There are two members of the School Board to elect next Monday.—The American Express Company have opened an office in this place.—A grand ball is to be given at Opera Hall Monday evening.—S. Ruth was arrested on a telegram from Ottawa county last week.—Vincent's theatre has been playing in Fostoria.

Hillsdale, Mich.

EDITOR BLADE: There are two deliberative bodies which are holding daily sessions here, and whose action creates the deepest concern in the minds of residents of city, county, and, indeed, in remoter parts of the country: the object of one is to make better that which always has been, and is, good; the other aims to diminish, yea, obliterate that which is the soul of evil—the Trustees of Hilsdale College and the Woman's Temperance Union.

Since the burning of the greater part of the College Buildings—6th ultimo—much anxiety has been felt by patrons and friends of the institution in respect to the action of the Board of Trustees when they should come together to decide in what way and at what time the edifice consumed should be replaced. Their intentions are not fully developed as yet, but it is understood that the essence of their first day's work embraces a determination not to rebuild unless such means shall be available as will enable them to construct something equal to or better than that which was consumed.

The indications are that they will not have to wait a great while, as contributions are coming from all quarters, through the efforts of agents and thoughtful generosity of the alumni and other sympathizers.

The most that can be said concerning the "Women's Temperance Union," is to mention the fact of its recent organization and the unanimity with which all the religious societies of the city unite (excepting the Catholics, to be sure,) to carry into effect a plan of action which is certain to result in the eradication of the obnoxious traffic after a very few days' vigorous effort.

Everybody who knows anything about Hillsdale, knows of Van Valco's saloon and billiards, and also of Geotz's beer shop on Broad street; these have both anticipated the inevitable pledge and its winning accompaniments, and have closed up; one of the parties has been out of town to-day, in pursuit of a farm.

It is believed the same submissive spirit will not found when the proprietors of Smith's Hotel, the Booby House of Hillsdale, are solicited to discontinue that department which has attracted the boys all the way from 10 years to 80, and has received their money and passed them the bottle and goblet that they might exercise their own judgment as to the quantity suited to their capacity, and one little ten year old thinks if the goolets were larger he would get a better bargain.

The aggressive movement will be made in a day or two, and should anything transpire which would interest those outside our community, you will hear again from WAD.

April 2, 1874.

Fulton County.

WAUSEON.

The County infirmary will be ready on the 15th of the present month.—The Foundry and Machine Shops of Mr. Andrews have been leased by a new firm who have put in a fine lathe and planer, and propose to do jobs in the best manner.—The womens' temperance mass meeting at the Congregational Church on Wednesday evening was a large gathering, the house being filled to its full capacity.—The Board of Commissioners of Fulton county will meet at the Court House, on Tuesday next, the 7th of April, and thereafter they will meet, regularly on the first Monday of every month.—The grocery store and dwelling of S. Cuff, on Depot street, took fire on Friday morning last, about one o'clock. Loss about $150.—On Thursday afternoon last, the dwelling of S. P. Cole, in Dover township, this county, about three miles east of Ottokee, took fire and with all its contents was completely destroyed.—The Delta Dramatic Troupe gave entertainments at Crisman's Hall, that place, on last Thursday and Friday evenings, to good audiences.—On Saturday last the barn of W. Chamberlain was burned.

Williams County.

BRYAN.

Bryan cows are again allowed to help themselves to anything they can find in farmers' wagons.—Mr. F. TAWNEY, who lived near Bryan, has made his home in Kansas.—BLOCH & Co. opened their new clothing store in GRASS' building, on Monday.—WELKER'S cheese factory buildings are rapidly approaching completion.—VAN PELT, the reformed saloon keeper, spent the Sabbath in Bryan, and lectured at LONG'S Hall on Tuesday evening.—Welker's new store room in Germania Block, is nearly finished, and the new stock is expected daily.—The residence of Hiram Angle, on East Previt street, caught fire about three o'clock on Tuesday morning, and was burned to the ground. No insurance.—A large temperance meeting was held at Long's Hall, last Sabbath evening, which was addressed by Revs. J. F. Rier, Buckingham, Thomas and Mounts.—The following Granges have been organized in the last few days: Millcreek township, A. J. Alvord, Master; Bridgewater, T. W. Stocking, Master; Florence, J. A. Bowser, Master; Milford, Defiance county, —Kelly, Master.

Allen County.

LIMA.

Our women are still at large. They have regular pickets out now.—Dave Fisher, one of the clerks of the Con. Con., was in town Sunday.—District Court is held in this place Friday, the 3d inst.—Allen county fair Sep. 29th to Oct. 2d.—Last Thursday afternoon Frank Ehler, aged 11 years, was drowned in a reservoir.—The colored citizens of Lima have passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Chas. Sumner.

Putnam County.

OTTAWA.

The Pioneers of Putnam county hold their annual meeting at Columbus Grove, April 11th.—During the month of March thirteen marriage licenses were issued by the Probate Court of this county.—District Court convened in this county on last Tuesday, Judges Cole, Phelps and Mackenzie present.—During the recent revival seventy-three accessions were made to the Presbyterian Church of this place.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—On Saturday, the Council of the Lucas County Patrons of Husbandry met in the Auditor's office at 10 o'clock.

Mr. W. B. Gunn was chosen Chairman, and Thos. Crofts, Secretary.

Present—Messrs. Granger, Gunn, Clark and Crofts.

The Committee on Constitution reported a code for goverance, which was adopted.

The following officers were elected:

Master—W. B. Gunn.
Sec.—Thos. Crofts.
Treas—F. Granger.
Trustees—J. S. Clark and Elijah Dodd.

The Secretary was directed to have printed 500 copies of the constitution and circular letter, after which the Council adjourned.

Wabash and Erie Canal.

From the Wabash Plaindealer.

In our last issue we mentioned the fact that the Company that has for the past few years been operating our canal, had surrendered it to the Trustees of the State and Bondholders again, and that these Trustees had appointed the Hon. Wilson Smith, of Huntington, so long and so favorably known as connected with it, General Superintendent of the entire line. We have since interviewed Mr. Smith in regard to the matter and gathered from him the following facts, which we lay before our readers as likely to interest them:

First, The Trustees are entirely without means with which to repair and to maintain the canal.

Secondly, They have authorized and empowered Mr. Smith, as General Superintendent, to collect all tolls and water rents on the canal, and to expend the same in the most judicious manner, in opening the canal, and so far as such means will do it, in keeping it in navigable order; making the most safe and economical arrangements he can for the collecting and the applying of these tolls and rents to the most urgently demanded repairs.

Thirdly, That these necessary repairs are all, or nearly so, east of Logansport, and not heavy, yet absolutely demanded to fit the canal for navigation; that the Commissioners of Allen county have appropriated money to complete the St. Mary's aqueduct at Fort Wayne, and to make the needed repairs in that county; and that aid is only needed now from the counties of Huntington, Wabash and Miami, to put the canal in navigable order from Lafayette east to the Ohio State line and to Toledo.

Fourthly, That there is unexpended of the appropriations made from these counties last year in aid of the canal, from $1,200 to $1,800 in each of these counties, but being appropriated for last year's repairs, cannot under the law, be demanded for repairs this year, without further orders re-appropriating these balances. Mr. Smith thinks it may not require all these balances, even to put the canal in navigable order.

Now, shall these re-appropriations to the extent indicated, be made? What say the people of these counties? It is absolutely certain that these repairs cannot be made without Mr. Smith is furnished the money from some source with which to make them. Neither he nor the Trustees can borrow on the credit of the canal, in its present condition. These counties can easily furnish its assigned quots, and the canal once put in navigable order, especially if done soon, can easily be kept in order throughout the season, from tolls and water rents, unless some serious unforeseen accident occurs.

We, especially of this Wabash valley, cannot afford to let this canal be abandoned and go down. A friend recently in Young America, on the Ill. Central, 180 miles south of Chicago, inquired the freight on salt from Chicago there by rail. "One dollar a barrel," was the reply, if ordered in large quantities. But on our canal it is brought from Toledo here, 150 miles, at 15 to 20 cents a barrel. The saving to our farmers in a single season, on the price of salt alone, would almost equal the amount of money required of the county to make the needed repairs of the canal within the county. Will not our business men and citizens generally, as well as those of Miami and Huntington counties, move favorably and promptly in this matter? The opening of navigation is close at hand. Whatever is done, to be most available, should be done at once. If the money is not now in the Treasury, county orders can be used for these purposes almost as well. If legislation can be had the coming winter conferring title to the canal, or authorizing the leasing of it, we are informed men of capital stand ready to take it on most favorable terms, and thoroughly repair and operate it. If the canal, however, is allowed to lie idle the present season, (besides the loss to our farmers and citizens through the enhanced price of freights through the summer) like a house untenanted, it will run to ruin, and can be turned over to purchasers on much less advantageous terms than if kept in even ordinary repair.

What say our neighbors of Huntington and Miami in regard to this matter? Shall we not have action, prompt, favorable and united in regard to it? We most earnestly hope so.

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to

BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY,
154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE, should be addressed to

LOCKE & JONES, Prop'rs,
Or THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
AMERICAN & FOREIGN CHROMOS
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CONSIDERABLE BELOW COST. We are closing out this Stock, as we intend to confine ourselves solely to the Manufacture of all Descriptions of **Gold, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt Frames.**

☞ Re-building a specialty.

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300 Bushels Choice Bottom
ONION SETTS
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TOLEDO, OHIO.

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From 5 inches to 5 feet
AT PANIC PRICES.

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WE HAVE A QUANTITY OF
Bone Fertilizer
Worth from $20 to $30 Per Ton, which we will sell at $7.00 Per Ton.

This is the Cheapest and Best Manure for your land.

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Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

New Photograph Gallery.
NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 262 & 264 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.
BOND & ALLERDICE,
DEALERS IN
Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,
—AND—
Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

LEGAL NOTICE.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER and the heirs, devisees and legal representatives of Abraham Shoemaker, whose names and places of residence are unknown will take notice that on the 27th day of March, 1874, John W. Fuller filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio against them, alleging that he is owner and in possession of the east one half of the northwest quarter of section 24, town 9, range 5, Spencer Township, Lucas county, Ohio and praying that his title thereto against defendants, and that said defendants be barred from any interest therein. Defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN W. FULLER,
By Bissell & Gorrill, his Attorneys.

NOTICE.

The heirs devisees and legal representatives of Jesse Hawley, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and William Job, will take notice that on the 27th day of March, 1874, Frederick Domrose filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against them alleging that he is owner of south 20 acres of west half of northwest quarter section 17, town 2, U. S. R., Lucas county, Ohio, and in possession thereof, and that defendants, who appear to have some interest of record therein, but in fact, have no interest, and praying that they may be barred therefrom and that his title may be quieted to said land. Defendants are required to answer on or before May 25th, 1874.

BISSELL & GORRILL, Att'ys for
FREDERICK DOMMOSE.

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION
Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at
OAK GROVE FARM,
(NEAR TOLEDO,)
In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio.
At $15 to Insure.
For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cyprus, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilacdie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thoroughbred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:32; in harness in 2:29. Rossa in harness, at 3 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:37; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

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WALNUT, Butternut, Oak, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, Cherry, Ash, White, &c., &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dried by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.

All grades and thicknesses of Walnut, Newells Banisters, Fluting, Panels, Wainscoting Coffin Setts, Ash and Oak Plank, 2 inch to twelve inch planks Ash and Oak Flatsiding, Flooring and Door Stills, and Red Oak Flatsiding Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.

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No. 12 Ottawa St., Toledo

Popular Trade!

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NEW DRESS GOODS in all the Novelties of the Season of 1874.

EATON OPENS

New PERCALES, New CAMBRICS, Elegant PIQUES, CORDS and SATTEEN STRIPES.

EATON OPENS

Choice Goods in our MOURNING DEPARTMENT, BLACK TAMISE, HENRIETTI CLOTHS and CASHMERES, at Extremely Low Prices.

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BLACK ALPACAS from 25 cts up. New BERLIN CORDS and PERE MOHAIRS in fu Black Lusters.

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NEW SHAWLS, NOVELTIES IN SPRING GARMENTS &c., &c.

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The most complete assortment of TABLE FURNISHING GOODS, NAPKINS and COVERS in Sets.

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COUNTERPANES in French, English and Domestic; all kinds of BEDDING, ready made and to order.

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The most Magnificent Line of CARPETS ever shown by us and with the Best Rooms and Light to show in. We shall give designed bargains in CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

EATON ASKS

Everybody to visit his NEW STORE and bring your friends from out of town. NO ONE ASKED TO BUY. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

Fred. Eaton & Co.,

SIGN OF THE LIONS.

Popular Science.

Birds on the Farallon Islands.

All the islands are frequented by birds; but the largest, the South Farallon, on which the light-house stands, is the favorite resort of these creatures, who come here in astonishing numbers every summer to breed; and it is to this island that the eggers resort at this season to obtain supplies of sea bird's eggs for the San Francisco market, where they have a regular and large sale.

The birds which breed upon the Farallones are gulls, murres, shags, and sea-parrots, the last a kind of penguin. The eggs of the shags and parrots are not used, but the eggers destroy them to make more room for the other birds. The gull begins to lay about the middle of May, and usually ten days before the murre. The gull makes a rude nest of brush and sea-weed upon the rocks; the murre does not take even this much trouble, but lays its eggs in any convenient place on the bare rocks.

The gull soon gets done, but the murre continues to lay for about two months. The egging season lasts, therefore, from the 10th or 20th of May until the last of July. In this period the egg company which has for eighteen years worked this field gathered in 1872 17,925 dozen eggs, and in 1873 15,203 dozen. These brought last year in the market an average of twenty-six cents per dozen. There has been, I was assured by the manager, no sensible decrease in the number of the birds or the eggs for twenty years.

From fifteen to twenty men are employed during the egging season in collecting and shipping the eggs. They live on the island during that time in rude shanties near the usual landing-place. The work is not amusing, for the birds seek out the least accessible places, and the men must follow, climbing often where a goat would almost hesitate. But this is not the worst. The gull sits on her nest, and resists the robber who comes for her eggs, and he must take care not to get bitten. The murre remains until her enemy is close upon her; then she resists with a scream which often startles a thousand or two of birds, who whirl up into the air in a dense mass, scattering filth and guano over the eggers. —*Charles Nordhoff, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

The Anglo-French Tunnel.

The English papers are still engaged in discussing the problem of the Anglo-French tunnel to connect England with the continent. The last meeting of the Civil Engineers' Society was devoted to the reading and discussion of a paper upon the geological aspects of the problem presented by Mr. Joseph Prestwich. The object of the paper was to demonstrate that there were sufficient reasons for the supposition that the dense, impermeable stratum, known as the London clay, extends in a continuous trough, from 300 to 400 feet or more in thickness, from the coast of Essex to that of Belgium. The author of the paper declares it as his opinion that there are no difficulties from a geological stand-point in the construction of a tunnel between these two points, save that of the extreme distance—eighty miles—between them. Where the coasts approach each other more closely—the author continues—this clay is absent, and the tertiary and secondary strata there existing are too permeable for tunnel work. These strata are, however, underlaid by primitive rocks, through which, in his opinion, it is quite possible to drive a tunnel, so far as the influx of the sea is concerned. Here, however, the great depth—1,000 or more feet—is a great difficulty. The author's summary finally asserts that, on geological grounds alone, the work is in one case perfectly practicable, and in one or two others possibly so. The gravest objections to the undertaking are, however, the engineering difficulties, which are not touched upon in the paper here noticed, but which were fully discussed at the meeting of the society, concerning which the Engineer remarks, that "the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers deserve thanks for the energy which they have displayed in dispersing the channel tunnel delusion. In the discussion of Mr. Prestwich's paper, there was remarkable uniformity of opinion as to the probable impracticability of carrying out the scheme at all. There is, as we have often pointed out, a fatal objection to the tunnel, which is, that under no conceivable circumstances could it be made to pay. Assuming that the cost of a tunnel would be only ten millions sterling—and it would from first to last, cost at least three times that sum—it would require a gross traffic of £1,200,000 a year to make it pay commercially, or £824 per mile per week. The largest known traffic—that on the Metropolitan Railway—realizes £1,000 per mile, so that the traffic between Dover and Calais must be as busy as that of London itself to make any tunnel answer." After comparing the prospective tunnel business with that of other railways doing immense traffic, and estimating how much greater than these that of the tunnel must be to pay a dividend, the same journal emphatically concludes: "Of course, it may be argued that the question is national; but we are at a loss to see why nations should be called upon to carry out undertakings which must prove failures in a commercial sense."

Improved Engraving Process.

Some novel and interesting facts, observed by M. Gourdon, in the action of acids upon zinc covered with certain metals, have been communicated by him to the French Academy of Sciences. Zinc plunged into dilute solutions of sulphuric, hydrochloric and acetic acids, is attacked only at the points where other metals are present, the metals which produce this phenomenon with most intensity being cobalt, platinum, nickle and iron. Now, ammoniacal chloride of cobalt renders it possible to perforate zinc with water containing only one ten-thousandth part of sulpuric acid; and M. Gourdon applies these results in a very ingenious manner, to various procedures for engraving.

He states that by writing upon zinc with different metallic inks, making use of the most active containing salts of cobalt for the blackest parts, and passing it then into acidulated water, an engraved plate is obtained. To reproduce leaves or plants, they are soaked in solutions of metallic salts and applied to the zinc, which is then treated with weak acid. M. Gourdon has also discovered a new kind heliographic engraving by transferring the silver from an ordinary photographic proof upon the zinc, which can be attacked by the acids in the parts where the silver has been deposited—a discovery evidently susceptible, when fully developed, of interesting results.

A Simple Fire Alarm.

In the course of an article on fire alarms, the *Journal of Applied Chemistry* says: "A very simple fire alarm, which is cheap and practicable, has been suggested by Dr. Vander Weyde. A small weight of lead or iron is made to adhere to the ceiling with a piece of wax. When the temperature becomes elevated above that of the ordinary atmosphere, the wax will lose its adhesiveness and allow the weight to drop. The weight can be attached by a wire to all the bells in the house, or to sound any alarm extemporized for the purpose. The weights should be kept away from store pipes, and out of the sun, and one should be placed in each room and hallway. They will not fail to give the alarm when there is an excessive increase of temperature, and no house should be without them. This alarm is not patented, and is free to be used by all without money and without price. It might be objected by some that these strings with weights attached would not be ornamental. This would depend on the style of weight employed; for the parlor it could take the form of a little hanging basket with flowers; for the nursery it might resemble a jumping jack; in the library a thermometer or paper weight."

Seven Persons Burned to Death.

A fire broke out at Millerstown, Pa., on the morning of April 1st, in the Central Hotel, in that city, by which seven persons were burned to death. The bodies have been recovered. The following is a list of the bodies found: Nora Carty, Pleasantville; Geo. Deet, Algernon; Capt. Oliver, an oil operator; Martin Phillips and Sanford Acert, Drillen, and one whose name could not be ascertained. Nellie McCarty jumped from the third story of the Central Hotel and was badly injured, but is still alive. All the buildings on the east side of Main street, from Frederick's grocery and hardware store, including the Central and Harlan Houses, the Opera House, Reed & Durant's hardware store, Sink's Hotel, and two other buildings south, all the west side of Main street, from Red Frank's saloon north, including the Butler County Bank, United Pipe Line's office, express office, Millerstown Savings Bank, Westerman's grocery, up to Schneider's billiard saloon; on Slippery Rock street, all on the north side from Frederick's boot and shoe store, and from Hook & Melling's on the south side of Slippery Rock street, to Puff's laundry, making sixty-nine buildings in all, were burned. More persons are thought to have perished.

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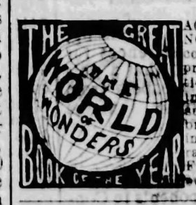

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Good Butter.

The market is abundantly supplied with poor butter, but of finer qualities the supply is very limited. It is a matter of wonder that dairy farmers do not regard their interests more wisely, in manufacturing this important farm product. It requires but a very little more skill and care to send to market butter which finds a ready sale at high prices, than to send that which nobody wants, and which, if sold, goes at low price. It is impossible for any butter producer to be in the slightest degree independent and above board, who is contented to make an article of second or third quality.

If a dairyman in Vermont, New Hampshire, or any other State wishes to conduct his business successfully, let him come to the city and ascertain the character of the product which every dealer is anxious to procure and for which he is willing to pay high prices in ready money. Many farmers at a distance from the city do not really know what perfect butter is, having never seen the article. Finding as we do a ready sale for our milk almost at our door, we have not, to much extent, turned it into butter, therefore our supplies come from those who raise milk under different circumstances. So difficult is it to procure perfect butter in the market, that frequently we have waited a week before any could be found; when found, the price is about double that for which ordinary qualities are sold, and the price is cheerfully paid. How to make good butter can easily be understood. Some remarks upon this point have already appeared in this journal. Good butter cows are necessary, and also care and perfect cleanliness in milking, straining, and setting the milk. Without cool, airy, sweet rooms, specially designed for dairy purposes, it is impossible to make perfect butter. It cannot be produced in ordinary farm houses, with ordinary conveniences. Those who produce butter largely, or even moderately, should have plenty of ice in summer, and in winter, the warmth needed should not come from a stove in the room, as it is difficult to prevent contamination by dust and gases. The art of making good butter is like other industries—it must be learned; and there are certainly no investigations that a dairy farmer can make, which will give him better pecuniary returns for his trouble.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Early Peas.

F. R. Elliot gives an account in the Gardener's Monthly, of some experiments performed fifteen years ago to determine the best depth to plant peas. Buried one and two inches deep, they came up, soon, bore early, but did not last long. At three and four inches in depth, they came up three or four days later, did not bear quite so early, but gave a heavier crop and continued for a longer time. At five and six inches in depth, they appeared two or three days later, and grew about as vigorously as the others, and continued still later. At eight and ten inches they were long in coming up, and did not produce so well. A few straggling feeble plants came up from twelve inch planting. Mr. E thinks about four inches the most profitable depth in strong soils, and a little more in light soils.

We may add in this connection, that last year we made a series of experiments to determine the effect of time on the germinating powers of the pea—varying from one to five year old seed. The oldest seed was nearly a week longer in coming up than the fresh seed, but in other respects little difference was observed, although the plants from the old seed were at first hardly so vigorous. Two year seed was about two days later in appearing than fresh seed. Those who desire peas as early as possible, will therefore select fresh seed.—*Country Gentleman.*

Nutritive Value of Feed.

The proportionate values of the following materials used for feeding farm stock are gathered from the published analyses by the most eminent agricultural chemists, and have been corroborated by the results of eminent English feeders. They include the relative flesh-forming, fattening, and total feeding values of the different articles men toted, and are probably the most trustworthy information that can be gathered from all sources at the present time. They are as follows, the equal weight of each being considered:

Food	Flesh producing.	Fat producing.	Total.
Turnips	1	5	7
Ruta-bagas	1	7	9
Carrots	1	7	10
Mangels	2	8	12
Straw	2	16	22
Potatoes	2	17	24
Brewer's grains	6¾	18	25
Hay, (early cut)	8	51	64
Millet, (seed)	8	76	85
Buckwheat	8	61	69
Malt	9	76	81
Rye	11	74	88
Oats	12	58	70
Corn	12	68	80
Wheat and barley	12	66	82
Dried brewer's grains	16	67	82
Beans, (English field)	22	46	74
Peas	22	61	79
Linseed	23	119	82
Cotton seed cake	24	46¾	61
Linseed cake	28	58	73
Bran and coarse millstuff	31	54	76

In these estimates, the flesh forming value is in proportion to the nitrogenous elements contained in the food. The fat formers consist of starch, oil and fat, and as oil and ready formed fat is estimated double the value of starch in feeding, the total feeding values in different articles vary in somewhat different ratios to those of the fat forming elements.

National Association of Forestry.

We heartily second the movement inaugurated by the *Prairie Farmer*, for the formation of a "National Association for the Promotion of Forestry." In regard to the proposed convention or discussion upon the questions connected with tree growing we are not so certain. A national convention of this kind would, it is true, aid in directing attention to the subject, but the causes that produce or prevent forests, the influence of forests on climate and rain-fall, as well as other pertinent matters, are far sweeping in their range and need observations from all quarters to fix their proper value and effect. This work could be done by the association or its fellows, but could not be done in a three days' convention of talkists. Therefore let us urge the organization of such a society, that it may put in operation by means of committees, sub-committees and commissioners, the machinery necessary to collect, arrange and present the scattered facts bearing upon the question of forestry in our country; that the results of such investigations may be published for the benefit of States and communities who are now turning attention to the subject of the preservation and planting of forest trees.—*Maine Farmer.*

Land Rollers.

Manufacturers of farm implements are continually seeking new things; that is all right, and yet they should not pass by those that are old, simply from their age. We are led to this remark more particularly by efforts to produce something new in the way of a land roller—something on which to hang a patent, or something new that shall attract attention. These men forget that farmers are becoming rather practical; they meet so often in these days of Granges and Farmers' Clubs, that they are quite liable to talk over all the new ideas sent forth in circulars or advertised in the industrial journals. Those men may, therefore, expect no new thing will be looked at somewhat critically.

The average farmer may be supposed to look back at least twenty years. At that date, the wooden land-roller was used to a limited extent. This was an oak log some 8 to 10 feet long and 20 to 24 inches in dismeter, and was a rather primitive mode of rolling the rough clods; yet its use gave promise of value, and something better was sought for, and some New England genius sent out a cast-iron roller, cast in three hollow sections; but, unfortunately, he attached the power in such a manner as to destroy its value. It was about 6 feet long and 30 inches in diameter. I have seen nothing that would compare with it as a horse-killer. I persuaded a neighbor to take off the old frame, and attach one direct to the line of draught; when it became a useful implement, not requiring half the power to haul it.

The effort discouraged iron rollers, and the next effort was for a large hollow roller, made of narrow sections of oak plank, bound together with iron hoops; and many of these are now in use.

In 1860, a man by the name of Isaac P. Atwater advertised "a cast-iron land-roller, 24 inches in diameter, in 13-inch sections; six sections, $45; seven sections, $50; eight sections, $55; all hung ready for use." I ordered one of these, of six sections, and have had it in use every season since; and it has rolled hundreds of acres for others. This roller may be drawn by a light team, is easily turned at the ends of the land, and does the best kind of work; and I would not exchange it for any two iron land-rollers I have seen, and especially for one of those new patent kind, of which the patent is more curious than useful. Mr. Atwater found little sale for his rollers, and, the war following, the business failed, and he found a grave on some distant field; but he has left behind him the best plan of a cast iron land-roller that has ever been put in the field.

The rows of corn are usually planted 5 feet 10 inches, and the roller should be just long enough to cover two rows; consequently 7 feet 8 inches long, or rather 8 feet; and these should be in seven sections of 13 inches; and as there is a half inch play between each section, it would be the proper length. I think the roller, with the frame, weighs about 800 pounds.

Some enterprising manufacturer ought to get up a good practical roller like this, even without a patent; but I should not be surprised to hear of some enterprising genius taking out a patent for it, as it would be an easy thing to invent, like the sliding gate. A little judicious swearing would accomplish it. It would be better to load it with a sham patent than not to have the roller put on sale at a reasonable price. Our implement manufacturers think they must have their goods protected with a patent in order to secure a monopoly, and some of them have a very slight show of novelty. At our State Fairs, year after year, we are shown new patent rollers, some of wood and some of cast-iron, but none of them to meet the demand.

A roller need not be very heavy, nor to exceed 22 inches in diameter; and it is a question if one of 20 inches is not quite as good, as a small roller will grind the clods, while a very large one simply presses them into the yielding soil. A neighbor has a roller cast in three sections, that is only 16 inches in diameter, that does good work, and gives satisfaction.

A good cast-iron roller ought to be had for $40 or $50 at the shop, and at those prices could be sold.—"*Rural*," *in Chicago Tribune.*

Breeding Sows and Young Pigs in Winter.

Before the sow is allowed to pair with the boar, she should have attained to a fair size and age. If her frame is well developed at eight or ten months of age, there could be but little objection to her breeding; but, as a general thing, sows should not be allowed to take the boar until they are one year old, or more. It is an unwise policy to allow young sows to breed before they have some capacity of chest. It cannot be expected that a very young, half-grown sow will be able to bring forth a large number of good-sized, fat, healthy pigs at once. If sows are young and small, they are apt to have very small and tender pigs. Allowing a young sow to breed, while she is growing thriftily, checks her growth, and weakens her constitution.

The care that a breeding sow receives during pregnancy, will exert a very important influence on her successful parturition, and rearing of her pigs. The great danger, which is too common among most of our farmers, is feeding too high or too low. More sows are injured and more pigs are lost by these two things, than by all others combined. Feeding too high will produce a morbid state of the system, which often induces sows to devour their pigs. Also, frequently causes fever in the udder, which will induce them to lie on their bellies, and refuse to allow their pigs to suck; and they are very apt to be attacked by the puerperal fever.

By feeding too low the sow is not in proper condition to suckle her pigs, and they mostly become weak and puny, if they are not born so at first. Therefore we advise all farmers to adopt the medium plan and have them neither too fat or too poor.

After pigging the sow should be fed the first few days sparingly, after that, she should be fed all she can eat of such food as will form plenty of milk.

Next to liberal feeding, a dry, warm pen is of the greatest importance. Better have a good pen, so constructed that neither wind, nor rain, nor snow can enter; but, in the absence of such a pen, the farmer is inexcusable who does not contrive some plan for keeping his pigs warm and comfortable. If made of boards, a few laths can be used as battens to stop up the cracks. We have seen pigs shivering in a pen close to a heap of stable litter, where a half an hour's labor with a fork would have made the pen more comfortable. No matter how the snow and wind are kept out. Anything that will stop up the cracks will answer. With litter corn-stalks a rail pen may easily be made comfortable.—*American Stock Journal.*

Attend to Cows' Udders.

As my cows are "drying off" at this season of the year, I find their udders require frequent attention. I have failed to notice in the agricultural journals any complaint of such trouble, but in my own dairy, and particularly with such cows as are in the highest condition, clotted milk is very apt to collect in one or perhaps all of the quarters of the bag, after milking has been discontinued; and sometimes even much later, after I supposed the flow of milk to be entirely arrested and the bag quite dry. As this secretion goes on, unless the clotted matter is withdrawn, the teat and udder becomes more and more distended, inflammation ensues and putrefaction of the contents sets in. I make no question but that neglect of this matter is the cause of permanent mischief to the udder, and particularly of that contracted condition of the muscles which regulate the passage of the milk from the bag into the teat, a condition discovered not unfrequently, and with surprise as well as regret, when cows come into milk in the spring, and which ever after renders the milking of such cows irksome.—*Vermont Farmer.*

Facts in Fattening Cattle.

Boussingault estimates that an ox weighing 748 pounds, fed upon 40 pounds per diem, will increase in weight about two pounds daily. According to Mr. Low, an ox weighing 770 pounds and consuming 235 pounds of turnips per week, if he thrives, will gain in the same time nearly fourteen pounds in weight. Allowing 100 pounds of hay worth 76 pounds of turnips, the increase is still about two pounds a day.

Mr. Dubois says the quantity of green fodder consumed by an ox during the eight months when he is fattening, is equivalent to 6600 pounds of dry hay. The average ration of green forage per diem, he calculates, therefore, as equivalent to about twenty-seven pounds of hay.

Mr. Stephenson estimates that 56 per cent. of the whole animal will be butcher's meat; 8 per cent. tallow; 6 per cent. hide; and 29 per cent. entrails. This of course depends upon the condition of the beef—a fat one will yield a greater per cent. than a lean one. Others give the per cent. of meat at fifty-three to sixty-two per cent.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Profit on Sweet Corn.

As showing the diversities in the farming business, and that culture of the soil admits of a large variety of production we quote from the recent letter of a friend, which states that a person in her vicinity near Atsion, Burlington Co. N. J., has a small drying establishment, to dry sweet corn, tomatoes, peas, etc. He employs in the busy season two dozen hands, working day and night. This summer he grew of corn alone four tons ready for market, bring him as high as $800 per ton.

We did not learn any statistics of other vegetables dried at this establishment, but only that it is doing a large and paying business. In many other places,—and we know of none where corn, tomatoes and peas will not grow—those drying establishments may be set up to the profit of whole neighborhoods, a dozen or two farmers could unite in a kind of stock company, and have a home market for all they could raise. Although such concerns are multiplying in various directions and especially in some parts of Delaware, where they have raised the price of land from ten to one hundred and fifty dollars an acre, we have always the universal complaint, that *enough* fruit and vegetables could not be procured for their requirements.

The Government of the United States, for their fleets as well as all private vessels, consume and purchase an enormous amount of these dried fruits and vegetables.

We know of several localities in country districts where such establishments would flourish, in place of their old stereotyped rotation and modes of farming.—*The Practical Farmer.*

To Destroy Lice.

The best preparations for the removal of lice from cattle, young or old, is a salve of fresh lard ground up with fine sulphur (one ounce of sulphur to four ounces of lard,) and raw linseed oil mixed with kerosene oil in the proportion of four parts of linseed to one of kerosene. These should be rubbed from between the ears all around the backbone to the root of the tail about twice a week. Two applications are generally sufficient. They are not in any degree hurtful if they are licked by the cattle. Lice which have been placed in contact with a small quantity of either of these mixtures were immediately killed, while mercurial ointment and carbolic acid failed to kill them in several hours.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Miscellaneous.

Manufactured Dwarfs.

The business of manufacturing dwarfs by mutilating children, unhappily, was at one time followed as a profession by a body of villains who had reduced it to a system. In the preliminary chapters of "L'Homme Qui Rit," Victor Hugo gives an account of the operations of these persons, which is full of painful interest. They call themselves "Comprachicos," and they labor to supply the demand which existed a couple of centuries ago in almost every European country for dwarfs and distorted human beings for the royal palaces and for the homes of the wealthy nobility. The king must have his mis-shapen jester, the fine lady her fantastic page or footman, the nobleman his hunchback lackey, and even the sultan his grotesque buffoon for the seraglio. The demand was far greater than the supply afforded by the freaks of nature, and the Comprachicos undertook to make good the deficiency. They fabricated monsters upon a large scale. The headquarters of this infamous fraternity were in England, but its ranks were recruited from all countries and their operations were extended to other countries. The organization had its origin, we believe, in Spain.

The Comprachicos procured children for their purpose in various ways. Sometimes there was an heir to an estate who was in the way of somebody, and he would be sold into the hands of the order to be mutilated beyond recognition.—Sometimes pauper and orphan children would be disposed of by relatives who did not wish to take care of them; and often, again, when the raw material was not offered in sufficient quantities, the Comprachicos would kidnap children for their purposes. Once in their hands there was no possibility that a child could be rescued without mutilation. Taken when young, they were, as Victor Hugo expressed it, "touched up so that their parents would not recognize them." Sometimes the Comprachicos would operate on the spine in such a way that the child would have a humped back; or they would leave the dorsal column straight and alter the countenance. They would cut the muscles so that the little one would wear a perpetual and diabolical grin, or would have its face set permanently in some fantastic shape. By a peculiar process the growth of another would be stunted so that the child would be a dwarf, while in other cases the joints and muscles of the limbs would be so treated that they would acquire unnatural suppleness. These paticats would be sold to showmen, who trained them as gymnasts. Sometimes also the throat would be manipulated for the purpose of giving the child peculiar vocal powers. Charles II. had a being thus mutilated, whose office it was to move around the palace at night, signalling the hours by crowing like a cock. A certain Dr. Conquest, of London, wrote a volume on this kind of surgery in which he describes the processes as if they had a rightful place among the practices of science.

The Comprachicos were suppressed by statute under William and Mary. Their counterparts, however, are said to exist at this day in China. The Chinese operators take a child of two or three years old and put it in a porcelain vase of some odd shape, but without lid or bottom, so that the head and feet are exposed. In the day-time the vase is kept upright; at night it is laid upon its side so that the child may sleep. Thus the child grows, filling up the spaces in the vase with its compressed flesh and twisted bones. This growth in the bottle lasts for several years. At a given period it is without remedy. When the mold has taken and the monster is made they break the vase, and the child comes out of it.—*To-Day.*

Massachusetts State Board of Health.

The fifth annual report of the State Board of Health throws a deal of light on the most vital questions that affect the health of society. One section of the report is devoted to the ravages of cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1873. It appears that there were almost 500 cases in the State, of which about 61 per cent. proved fatal. The shortest recorded duration of the disease was two hours, the longest six months. In the majority of cases the locality where the disease manifested itself was damp, low and badly drained. The paper on hospitals shows that in regard to limb amputations in general, one in two and a half dies, but in hospitals having under twenty five beds one in seven dies. An investigation into the health of Massachusetts farmers shows that their longevity is 65 years, which shows them to be the longest-lived class in the State. The health of farmers' wives is not, however, up to the average of married women. Their life is too hard for them, and they are indoors too much. Upon the subject of school hygiene, Dr. Winsor has some excellent ideas which really answer the question of "sex in education."

There are 276,544 school children in the State. Among the questions asked of school teachers are two—whether one sex is more liable than another to suffer in health from attendance at school, and whether the advent of puberty increased this liability. The unanimity with which these questions were answered is significant. Out of 150 answers, 106 were that girls were more liable to suffer in health than boys; and Dr. Winsor's conclusion is that the State and local school boards are bound to consider this established fact and introduce such flexibility into the school system as shall recognize the necessity of feminine periodicity. A large majority of correspondence also declared study out of school hours unhealthful, also that a single long session was more hurtful than two short sessions. That portion of the report of the State Board pertaining to this particular feature of health is very valuable, and should be in the hands of every intelligent person who has anything to do with public schools.

THE EVILS OF LYNCH LAW.

The Confession of the Man who Assisted in Hanging two others for a Crime of which he was Guilty.

The telegraph has already related how a dying man in Colorado, recently confessed that he alone was guilty of outraging and murdering a young girl in Ohio, for which crime, two innocent men were lynched by the incensed citizens.—The particulars of the case are thus given by the Indianapolis *Journal*: "In June, 1872, a young girl named Mary Belle Secor, while on her way through the woods to the house of her sister, in Mercer county, Ohio, near the Indiana State line, on a Saturday morning, was assaulted, outraged, and murdered. The discovery of the crime caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and suspicion resting upon two men named McLeod and Kimball, and a young brother of the latter, the exasperated people, despite their protestations of innocence, wrought summary vengeance upon them by hanging McLeod and the elder Kimball—the boy being spared through the intercession of a brother of the murdered girl—to a tree in the vicinity of the spot where the crime had been committed. The general belief was that the men were guilty, and though the better class of the community deplored the resort to mob law, there were but few who did not believe the fate which had overtaken the men was just. A few days ago a man named Thomas Bradwell Douglass, a former resident of Mercer County, who removed to Colorado for the benefit of his health, which had been undermined by consumption, died at Denver. Half an hour before his death he became greatly agitated, and insisted upon the attendance of a Catholic priest. To the priest who came in answer to his summons, the dying man dictated the following confession:

In this, my dying hour, and in the full hope that by doing so I will secure absolution from my sins, I make free and full confession of a deed that has weighed upon my mind like a death-pall from the day of its commission. I am the guilty wretch who outraged and murdered the girl Secor, near Celina, Ohio, in the Summer of 1872. Heaven alone knows what hellish motive prompted me to do the deed, but at the time my brain was on fire from drink, and I was veritably a madman, past the power to control my actions. The hanging of the two men, McLeod and Kimball was as vile a murder as was ever perpetrated. I was one of the mob that executed them. I urged them on to it, for I felt it necessary to secure my own safety. I now know and feel that in acting as I did throughout this horrible affair I committed sins of a most grievous character. I hope God will pardon me, and that the publication of this statement will relieve the families of the men, McLeod and Kimball, from the stigma of dishonor resting upon them. I feel that I have but a few more moments to live, and with my last breath I avow the truth of all statements herein related. His

THOMAS BRADWELL, X DOUGLASS.
mark

To the confession is appended a note signed by the priest, attesting that the confession was written by him at the request of the dying man.

Hydrophobia and Pet Dogs.

Thirty years ago, a room-mate of the writer died of this disease. He was a renowned maker of rifles. His weakness was the dog; he would pick up fancy canines without masters—had from ten to twenty ownerless animals in his kennel. In sportive moments we said: "Brunker, you will yet die of dogs—mad dogs." He laughed. One Sunday afternoon, in his rambles, he picked up a stray little "King Charles spaniel," in Lockport, N. Y. The dog bit him in the wrist, he threw him down in disgust, and thought no more of the accident. After the lapse of six weeks he complained that the right wrist failed him. Soon after he had repugnance to water, but could drink cider. Next day he could not drink cider, but craved vinegar. On Sunday evening he came to the hotel and said to the writer, "I am going mad!" The writer, laughing, said to him: "Bunker, I will give you a glass of water; take it—drink it." And when I placed the glass of water in his hand an involuntary spasm came over him, and the contents went into the fire. Then I knew he was mad, and became nervous, and called upon others to assist to take care of this man. While the writer was absent he went to his room and tore the bedclothes in all shapes. A window was above the door. Stepping upon the shoulders of an assistant, and opening the window, we shouted to Brunker, "Here I am; what is the matter with you?" Meantime the door was held firmly at the outside. Soon Brunker regained his composure and told us to enter the room, as the fit was off and all danger over. Stalwart men beside us wavered, but we entered. We went to a drawer and took a sash or face muffler, and pinioned his arms with it, as he requested. Soon another and another spasm succeeded. He said the voluntary muscles had become involuntary, and if he did injury he could not avoid it. This lasted twenty-four hours, during which poor Brunker had lucid intervals and knew his forlorn condition; but the rational moments between spasms became less and less till he died.

This was the most developed case of hydrophobia the writer ever witnessed. Since then he has seen two dogs mad, but chained. Pouring water from one dish into another, to witness the effect, in all cases they exhibited the same repugnance to water as did friend Brunker—a shudder, followed by a spasm. Yet it is now asserted that this rabies in dogs creates no antipathy to water. And this is so asserted in London journals. It may be true, but experience is to the contrary.

It seems now to be conceded that, while men in this disease abhor water, dogs with hydrophobia court it and drink it. The two dogs the writer saw in the midst of their madness would rave when water was poured from one dish into another. Ought not science to settle this mooted point?—*Express.*

Myths.

Some of the oldest and quaintest stories in Prof. Fiske's book of "Myths" relate to bargains with the devil, in which the devil gets cheated. He buys souls in a perfectly mercantile way; the note is given, payable in a certain number of years; the promisors receive the consideration and yet they manage to elude the devil by outdeviling him in shrewdness. We give an example:

"In the legend of Gambrinus the fiend is still more ingloriously defeated. Gambrinus was a fiddler, who being jilted by his sweetheart went out into the woods to hang himself. As he was sitting on the plow, with the cord about his neck preparatory to taking the fatal plunge, suddenly a tall man in a green coat appeared before him and offered his services. He might become as wealthy as he liked, and make his sweetheart burst with vexation at her own folly, but in thirty years he must give up his soul to beelzebub. The bargain was struck, for Gambrinus thought thirty years a long time to enjoy one's self in, and perhaps the devil might get him in any event; as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb. Aided by Satan, he invented chiming bells and lager beer, for both of which achievements his name is held in grateful remembrance by the Teutons. No sooner had the Holy Roman Emperor quaffed a gallon or two of the new beverage than he made Gambrinus Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders, and then it was the fiddler's turn to laugh at the discomfiture of his old sweetheart. Gambrinus kept clear of women, says the legend, and so lived in peace. For thirty years he sat beneath the belfry with the chimes, meditatively drinking beer with his nobles and burghers around him. Then beelzebub sent Jocko, one of his imps, with orders to bring back Gambrinus before midnight. But Jocko was, like Shiveller's Marchioness, ignorant of the taste of beer never having drank of it even in a ship, and the Flemish schoppen were too much for him. He fell into a drunken sleep, and did not wake up until noon next day, at which he was so mortified that he had not the face to go back to hell at all. So Gambrinus lived on tranquilly for a century or two, and drank so much beer that he turned into a beer barrel.

Ashes.

The wind is governed by atmospheric changes and coal ashes. We don't know positively, which has the greater influence, but we are inclined to stake our all on coal ashes. We do not believe that all the atmosphere about us contributes the wind to the degree that one hod of coal ashes can when passing through a sieve in the hands of a man who has got his best suit of clothes on. We remember an occasion, when the wind was blowing direct from the west, and had been blowing in that direction all day, and bid fair to blow from that direction as long as there was any direction left, that a man, (whose name we need not mention), dressed in his best suit of clothes, and with pomade on his hair, stood on the west side of a sieve of coal ashes and undertook to screen them. We remember, too, and we remember with a vividness that is quite remarkable—that he had gyrated the sieve about three times, that western gale veered around with such appalling promptness that before he could make the slightest move to save himself, he had disappeared—Sunday clothes, pomade and all—in a cloud of dust, out of which immediately emerged the most extraordinary wheezing, sneezing and coughing ever heard in that neighborhood. One sieve full of coal ashes with the operator dressed for church, has been known to change the wind thirty-two points of the compass.—*Danbury News.*

GOSSIP.

On the contrary—kiding a mule.

Three ladies now edit papers in Iowa.

The Kansas wheat crop is in splendid condition.

The 24th of May is Queen Victoria's birth-day—aged 55.

Wages are very low in Quebec, laborers only getting 50 cents a day.

Large quantities of grape slips are now shipping from Missouri to France.

Are any of our scientific men bold enough to give Bald Mountain an emetic?

St. Clair county, Mo., has 600 sulphur springs.

The "Bump of Destructiveness"—A railway collision.

"Change cars" is what St. Louis bootblacks say when they have finished polishing a brogan.

The average number of misdirected letters sent to the New York postoffice, weekly, is 450.

The number of beggars to be found in New Orleans is greater now than it was ever known to be before.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has nearly 20,000 cars and the Reading road has 15,000.

Several towns in Maine, have, this spring, elected ladies as members of school committees.

The Society for the Rescue of Shipwrecked Persons, in Germany, saved 145 lives during 1873.

It will take at least twenty years more to build the spires of Cologne Cathedral to the required altitude of 600 feet.

A shoemaker out West, with a literary turn of mind, has the following poetical gem attached to his shingle:

"Here lives a man who never refuses
To mend all sorts of boots and shooses."

The Wabash is so law that the pickerel stand on their heads to wet their gills. The natives pull them up as they do onions.

Using a canceled postage stamp cost a man $500 and costs in the United States District Court at Utica, N. Y., the other day.

"Are you a burglar, sir? If so do not come in, as I am all alone," said a Somerville, Mass., servant girl, when a man called the other day.

Miss Mary Louisa Shaw has bequeathed $67,000 to charitable institutions in Boston, remembering Catholics and Protestants alike.

"Sit down," were Mr. Sumner's last words, spoken to Mr. Hooper, who had just come to his bedside. "The food is palatable," were the last words of Mr. Fillmore.

The demon of dullness which is often allowed to reign at home has more to do with driving young men into vicious company than the attractions of vice itself.

Hereafter no portrait is to be placed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes, fractional or postal currency of the United States, while the original of such portrait is living.

Reverdy Johnson now has a client in whose success he is wonderfully interested. It is Reverdy himself, and he is suing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for $5,000 worth of professional services.

The editor of the Danbury *News* asks: "Can the watermelon be successfully cultivated on sandy soil, in a rural town of 4,000 inhabitants, and a theological institute located near by, containing 120 students studying for the ministry?"

SPECIAL NOTICES

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam.

Consumptives, or those suffering from any chronic affection of the lungs, should beware of those preparations that contain opium in any form, as they will, in time, permanently disorder the stomach and digestive organs. Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is entirely free from opium, and can be used for any length of time without impairing the digestive or assimilative functions. It strikes at the root of the disease, and will cure when other preparations fail.

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VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR LADIES.—Feelings of embarrassment frequently deter females from making known their complaints of a delicate nature, and they suffer in silence. For any of these disorders they can safely use Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup without consulting a physician. It will speedily correct all irregularities, build up the health and strength, and give tone and stamina to the whole system.

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OMAHA, NEB.

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Small Size for Family Use, 25 cents.
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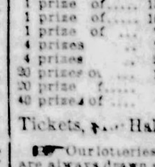
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2097 Prizes amounting to	$1,200,000
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1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	
4 prizes	5,000	9 prizes of	
4 prizes	2,500	38 prizes of	
30 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	
20 prize	500	180 prizes of	
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	

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The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1874.
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A HORRIBLE DEATH
AWAITS those who allow

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

In the Appropriation bills already reported, there has been a reduction of between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 from the revised estimates of the departments, and the Committee confidently expect to be able to effect an aggregate saving of $75,000,000 in the total appropriations of this year as compared with those of last session.

The receipts from internal revenue for March are half a million of dollars less than was expected, and are less than for the corresponding month of last year. The receipts for the first quarter of 1874, however, are in excess of the receipts for the first quarter of 1873.

The Senate inflationists have agreed upon the following programme: Pass the bill legalizing forty-four millions reserve, with free banking sections, giving the pro rata of circulation according to population, on the basis of the present circulation in the State of Maine, and without provision for the redemption of legal tenders in coin.

The House Committee on Agriculture have agreed to recommend the passage of a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transfer by railways, with an amendment providing that animals shall not be kept on the cars without food and water longer than 24 hours, instead of a period of 78 hours, as named in the original bill.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will report a substitute for Mr. Garfield's bill, covering into the Treasury all the appropriations for public buildings not commenced. The substitute will provide that all past or prospective appropriations for public buildings shall remain available until the completion of the work for which they are appointed, but will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his discretion as to the time of commencing or prosecuting any such work for the best interests of the public service

Congressman Robert S. Hale (N. Y.) has placed in the hands of the Speaker his resignation as Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia His resignation is said to be induced by the failure of the House to sustain the various recommendations of the Committee lately. Representative Kelley (Pa.) is the second on the Committee, but it is said will decline the Chairmanship.

The House Committee on Territories, by a vote of 6 to 1, have agreed to recommend the passage of the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State in the Union.

In accordance with the order of the President, requiring the appointment of a Board, to be composed of seven persons, one person to be named by each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition; also one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, and one in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, which may have charge and decide upon the articles to be embraced in the collection, the following have been named by the heads of the Departments: Treasury, Hon. F. M. Sawyer; War, Colonel S. C. Lyford, U. S. A.; Navy, Admiral F. A. Jenkens, U. S. N.; Interior, John Eaton, Esq; Postoffice, Dr. Charles F. McDonald; Adjutant General, William Saunders, Esq; Smithsonian Institution, Prof. S. F. Baird. The President has designated Col. S. C. Lyford, U. S. A., Chairman of such Board.

The Commissioner of Pensions is now investigating one thousand and forty cases, all of which are supposed fraudulent.

The Supreme Court of the United States will adjourn early in May, and Chief Justice Waite will soon thereafter start out on his first circuit, comprising the Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md., districts.

The Senate has informally but practically abandoned free banking and agreed to reconsider the forty six million proposition. Logan agreed to accept the forty-four million amendment, stating that it was evident the friends of free banking were not able to agree. This seems to settle the question of free banking in the Senate.

A serious defect has been discovered in the bill which passed the House which legalized forty-four millions reserve. No provision was made whereby the remaining eighteen millions can be placed in circulation by purchasing bonds.

The discretion under the present law is limited to the purchase of bonds at par, but the bonds are above par, consequently the eighteen millions must remain in the Treasury, unless the expenditures should exceed the revenue.

The Treasury Department has prepared as complete a list as possible of the casualties on the great lakes of this country within the last ten years, from which it appears that in that period the number of vessels lost was 4,527; the loss of life amounted to 1,341 persons, and the loss of property aggregated $27,370,062.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands on Friday heard a delegation of three Menonites from Pennsylvania, and two from Russia, asking legislation to enable preparations to be made for the settlement in this country of some 40,000 Menonites now living in Russia, who are obliged to emigrate from that country prior to the year 1881, or else perform military service, which their religion forbids. The Committee authorized Senator Windom to prepare and report to the Senate a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from public sale such large tract of land as they desire to occupy within the next two years, either by homestead or pre-emption entry.

Customs receipts for the week ending March 14: Philadelphia, $157,260; New York, $2 598 674; Baltimore, $197,634; Boston, 291,176.

The Washington annual meeting of the friends of the American Tract Society was held at the First Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening, Associate Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, President of the Society, presiding. Receipts for the year, $566,629; expenditures, $564 710; donations and legacies were $116,873. The benevolent expenditures exceeded the receipts about $10,000.

The veterans of the Mexican war, at a meeting Saturday night agreed upon a circular to be distributed throughout the country, for the purpose of having enrolled all survivors of that war, and widows of such veterans, with a view to laying before the Pension Committee of Congress, the exact number of persons entitled to pensions for services in that war, and what amount of money will be required to place their names on the rolls of the pension office. The Committee of Pensions stated that the number of survivors is about 39,000, but the Association think that it is not a fair estimate.

The *Evening Journal* says: "It is currently reported that Secretary Richardson has secured his passage for Europe in a steamer leaving about the middle of May. It is also stated that he proposes connecting himself with a foreign banking house."

Secretary Richardson said on Monday when he made up his mind to retire from the Treasury Department he will take care that it is immediately made public; and that the present rumors about his resignation grew out of the well known fact that he has been pressed for two or three years to go into private business. Mr. Richardson also says that the President has never communicated with him on the subject of his retirement from the Treasury.

THE EAST.

The war between the great railway trunk lines on the subject of carrying immigrants is likely to prove beneficial to the immigrants, as it will result in a great reduction of rates as long as it lasts. Vanderbilt says that if necessary to fight the combination he will carry immigrants at one dollar a head.

A dispatch from Melbourne says Rochefort and his companion escaped from New Caledonia by stowing themselves away in the hold of a vessel. They have arrived at Sydney, and will proceed to Europe direct.

Rochefort and his companions refuse to disclose how they succeeded in getting aboard the vessel which brought them from New Caledonia, for fear of implicating friends.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts has accepted the invitation of the Dartmouth Alumni Association to deliver an eulogy on Chief Justice Chase at the next Commencement.

The R. I. State election took place April 1. There was no Democratic nomination for State officers. The vote was very light. Henry Howard was re-elected Governor by a vote of 12 269, to 1,509 for Lyman Pearce, and 106 scattering. Charles C. Vanzandt was elected Governor, receiving 7,679 votes to 6,512 cast for Wm. F. Sayles, the Prohibition candidate. Joshua M. Aldemaner was elected Secretary of State, and Willard Sayles, Attorney General, with but little opposition. Samuel Clark was elected General treasurer by a large majority over Henry Goff, the Prohibition candidate. The chief interest in the election centered in the choice of members of the Legislature, who will choose a United States Senator. The new Assembly is largely Republican, as usual, but the Senatorial question remains in doubt, and probably cannot be definitely determined until a trial of the strength of the respective candidates is had in the General Assembly on the first Tuesday day in June. In Providence, where the contest for Assemblymen was mainly between the friends of General Burnside and the friends of all the other candidates, the result is very close, the friends of Burnside probably carrying most of the Assemblymen, while for Senator and four Representatives there is no choice.

Philadelphia has appropriated $1,000,000 to the Centennial Exposition.

General Harvey Brown, of the United States army, died March 31, at his residence at Clifton, Staten Island, in the 78th year of his age.

At Boston, Mass., April 3d, the Legislature had the ninth ballot for United States Senator, with the following result: Whole number of votes 262; necessary to choice, 132. Dawes 91, Hoar 75, Curtis 70, Adams 16, Banks 5, Pierce 2, Washburne, Whittier and Wendell Phillips received each one vote.

The congregation of Plymouth Church talk of giving Mr. Beecher a six months' vacation, and of building the biggest Church in Brooklyn.

The recent numerous escapes from Sing Sing have been effected by means of false keys, conveyed to the convicts by a woman who had means of access to the prison.

Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, is still in Metamora, Mexico, with all the missing bonds in his possession, which he is unable to dispose of even at one-third their value. He is reported to be in destitute circumstances.

On the 3d inst., a meeting was held in New York City to discuss cremation, a number of letters were read. Rev. O. B. Frothingham wrote that he had no prejudice against the practice. Charles A. Dana said: "It is certainly not creditable to civilization that any part of earth's surface should be devoted to graveyards, and that the remains of the dead should be disposed of in the unscientific, cumbersome and repulsive manner as at present." Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says in his letter: "Inhumation satisfies no reasonable instinct of our nature, it is only a prejudice like hundreds of others which still exist, or which have been cleared away by the bright light of reason." It is proposed to hold a meeting in a few weeks and form a permanent organization.

A letter of United States District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, to his Assistant, Wm. D. Hughes, asking him to resign, is made public. The District Attorney says:

> On assuming the duties of this office, I designated you as my Second Assistant, upon the urgent request of Attorney-General Williams, your brother-in-law. I am now compelled, from circumstances which you doubtless understand, to ask of you your resignation. For many weeks you have been disloyal to me and the interests of this office, and have been in close conference and intimate relations with John D. Sanborn and his friends. I have reason to believe that for weeks you have been conveying to Sanborn the secrets of this office and prosecutions, and have been industriously at work in the interest of Mr Sanborn, while at times you have professed friendship for me, and have been in confidential relations with me and in the prosecution of the Sanborn case. I am also well aware that you have been all this time plotting for my removal and aiding Sanborn's influence by all means in your power, to secure my removal, and have made boasts that you would, through the newspapers, break me down in the city of Brooklyn, and through your relationship with the Attorney General secure my removal in thirty days.

District Attorney Tenney was the prosecutor of Sanborn, Hawley & Vandenwecker, in the late trial in Brooklyn.

April 29th has been fixed for the eulogy upon Charles Sumner by Senator Schurz at Boston. The Mayor will preside and Wendell Phillips will introduce the orator.

Mr. Lambier, one of the Commissioners of Charities, laid a communication before the First Board of Charities and Correction, New York, stating that Wm. M. Tweed is treated at Blackwell's Island more as an honored guest than as a convict. "I found," says Lambier, "that Tweed has a room on the second floor, center building, luxuriously furnished, which he occupies, and in which he receives his visitors. I went into the room and found there William Dewey and Mr. Tweed's son, without a keeper, within five feet of the front door of the principal entrance. I positively say that any man could have gone out of the door, which was then unlocked, without the possibility of detection, as no keeper was in the hall of the first or second story for a period of several minutes. The responsibility of this state of affairs rests with Commissioner Stern." The Board refused to take action, but the subject will come up again.

Mr. Stern, of New York City, one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and responsible for the consideration now shown Tweed on Blackwells Island, says Tweed is in the safest and most strictly guarded portion of the prison, from which he could not escape, unless the 22 keepers, constantly on guard, were bribed. Furthermore, he does not think it devolved upon the Commissioners to make a martyr of Tweed, or to exercise any unnecessary severity on him during the term of his imprisonment.

Foster S. Dewey, formerly Tweed's Private Secretary, and now his business agent, says, the room occupied by Mr Tweed was certainly more comfortable than a cell, but the United States furniture was not worth more than $50. It became a question with the authorities as to whether or not some relaxation of prison discipline in his case was not necessary as an absolute necessity for his health. Tweed was extraordinarily corpulent, and to enable him to move about with any comfort, he was obliged to have his body tightly bound up with cloths. Already in ill-health, his sentence had had a crushing effect upon his nervous system, and his condition at present was really pitiable. If strict discipline was enforced, his sentence to imprisonment in the Penitentiary would be equivalent to a sentence of death.

During the Fenian excitement, John O'Mahaney, Head Centre, deposited with Belmont & Co. $20,000, taking therefor bills of exchange upon Rothschild & Co., of London, drawn in favor of one O'Leary. These bills were attached by the British Government, and never reached O'Leary. O'Mahaney then brought suit against Belmont & Co. to recover the amount, and asked the late Judge McCunn for a receiver. Negotiations were opened between the parties by which the money was to be turned over to O'Mahaney. Pending the negotiation, and before the case was submitted to the Court, McCunn appointed Thos. J. Barr receiver, against the wishes of both sides. Barr subsequently asked for an order allowing him to pay out expenses and commission, and considerably over half the amount was consumed; and now, after a reference decree and appeal, a decision is given that the receiver, having been appointed through the wrongful intervention of a stranger to the suit, is not entitled to expenses or commissions, and must restore the full amount to Belmont & Co.

At Boston, April 6, the eleventh ballot for U. S. Senator was taken, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 194; necessary to a choice, 98; Dawes, 67; Hoar, 57; Curtis, 54; Adams, 7; Banks, 6; Washburn, Whittier Phillips, and Pierce 1 each.

THE WEST.

On the 31st ult., a convention of the Old Line Democrats was held at Sacramento, and they adopted resolutions denouncing the administration declaring an independent party in California a failure; also advising the Democrats who joined them to return to allegiance, and to adhere to their party in the future as the only hope of saving the country. The attendance was not very large.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade has reaffirmed its inflation resolutions passed at the time of the panic.

Wong Chin Foo was admitted to citizenship in the Circuit Court at Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 3d inst. He claims to be the first of his nationality that has renounced allegiance to the Chinese Empire.

At Mount Vernon, Ohio, the monotony of the women's whisky war was somewhat broken Saturday, and came near resulting in a serious and bloody riot. It appears that Mayor Davis some time ago ordered the Marshal to remove the "cribs" or sentry-boxes from the pavements, and hereafter to keep the sidewalks clear of obstructions of a similar nature. The Marshal refused to obey the order, and was reported to the City Council who referred the matter to a committee for action and report. Considerable delay having occurred, upon yesterday the Mayor with a posse appeared upon the scene and began knocking the refrigerators into pieces, while the women were occupying them. Just at this juncture about one hundred of the crusaders turned the Vine street corner in full view of the Mayor's posse and they immediately crowded around the officer and his force who were thereby unable to proceed with their work of demolition. At this moment some person struck a blow causing a stream of blood to spirt from the nose and eye of a man named Beach, and here began a scene of confusion which bid fair to become a serious and bloody riot. By the prompt and timely action of the officers, however, the mob was controlled and there was no further blood-shed. The crowd lingered about the corner of Main and Vine streets during the afternoon, and not until towards evening did the last stragglers abandon the spot. It is impossible to foretell what may yet grow out of these complications.

THE SOUTH

The death of Adolph Rammers, late Tax Collector of Louisville, is found to have been caused by morphia. He was in debt to the city $60,000, and his life was insured for nearly $100,000.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, commissioned to examine the Texas Pacific Railway, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He examined 169 miles from the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas west, via Marshall, to Dallas; 74 miles from Marshall northeast to Texarkana, and 57 miles from Sherman east to Brookston. Mr. Sturgeon reports that the Road is well built and equipped, and recommends its acceptance.

About 6 o'clock Saturday evening while seven men were loading a barge with sand at Fort Pickering, at the southern boundary of Memphis, about a quarter of an acre of the bluff fell upon them, burying the boat, Dave Tracy, Dud Wove, and another man, name unknown, beneath the land slide in 100 feet of water, the other four barely escaping.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The review at Windsor on the 30th ult., was witnessed by immense crowds. In the presence of the force the Queen, assisted by the Princess of Wales and Duchess of Edinburg, made Sir Garnet Wolseley a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and conferred on Lord Gifford the Victoria cross. The troops repeatedly cheered the Queen, the members of the Royal family and General Wolseley. In the House of Lords the Duke of Richmond, and in the House of Commons, Disraeli, moved a vote of thanks to General Wolseley and officers and men of the expedition, supporting the motion with laudatory speeches. The vote was unanimously adopted with cheers.

The London Telegraph's Australian correspondent says Henri Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia in a small open boat. They had been three days at sea, when they were picked up by a British sailing vessel and brought to an Australian port. Rochefort has telegraphed to Paris for funds. He intends to visit the United States, and lecture in New York and other American cities before he returns to Europe, when he will probably take up his residence in Brussels.

Later dispatches from Hong Kong, in relation to the loss of the steamship Nil, on a voyage from that port to Yokohama, say that eighty persons were drowned.

In the House of Commons Mr. Anderson will introduce a resolution declaring, that as Great Britain was adjudicated in the wrong, in permitting the escape of the Alabama, and compensated the Americans who suffered by her depredations, the British subjects who suffered similarly ought also to receive a compensation.

The London Times acknowledges the existence of a financial panic in London, and attributes it to the effect of those with which New York and Vienna have been visited, combined with the depressing influence of the Indian famine. It says the check to trade is probably as severe as in any former instance.

In the Commons, Tuesday, the Select Committee on the committal and fining of Whaling, M. P., for contempt of Court, reported that Chief Justice Cockburn only did his duty under the circumstances, and the affair did not require further investigation. Whaling himself subsequently gave notice that he should call attention to the case on the 17th of April, and ask for a new Committee of Investigation. The House adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Spain

The news from Bilbao, through Carlists channels, is that fighting was resumed Saturday morning, and lasted all day. The Republicans attacked, but made no impression on the Carlist lines, meeting with repulse at every point. Their loss is estimated at 4 000 killed and wounded, while that of the Carlists does not exceed 1 000.

An official dispatch dated Somonostro, Friday night, states that the final attack on Abanto, has again been suspended.

At Madrid, March 31, Marshal Serrano issued an order prohibiting the transmission from Santander and vicinity of private dispatches. A heavy fire is kept up by artillery on the Carlist position. The other troops are resting.

Authentic advices to April 1st from the seat of war before Bilbao show that the republican troops have taken no position held by the Carlists since March 25th. Three days' armistice, in which Bilbao was not included, has been agreed upon for the burial of the dead. Meantime, the bombardment of the city continues. Gen. Cabballero Derodas, with 5,000 men, is advancing by forced marches to the assistance of Marshal Serrano.

India.

A special from Indie says incendiary fires are alarmingly frequent in the neighborhood of Sectamow, in the Gwalior district. Two large villages have been entirely destroyed. Large numbers of inhabitants are emigrating from consequent famine.

Calcutta reports of April 4 h, from the famine districts show a general improvement in the condition of people, except in the northeastern portion of Tishoot, where over 500,000 persons are still dependent upon the government. The spring crop is good, except in Tishoot.

Reports from the Districts affected by the famine, show a great improvement in the situation. There are now no actual cases of starvation outside of Tirhoot, and in that district only a few.

Canada.

Louis Riel, member for the Province of Manitoba, has taken the oath of allegiance, and subscribed to the roll of membership of the House of Commons.

Cuba.

A New York letter from Havana says the incendiary torch is now making great havoc in the sugar plantations of the Island. The Spaniards call the perpetrators highway men, but the Cubans say it is the work of the insurgents. The destruction of property is fearful and is in the most fertile part of the sugar growing country. On the 18th inst., the village of Jaguayaban, and the whole surrounding country, were illuminated by burning canefields of sugar plantations. Near Maria, about 300 acres of sugar cane were destroyed, 80 acres of which had already been cut and ready for the mill.

Volunteers were sent out in search of the incendiaries, and several other detachments have been distributed among the other estates for their protection. The patriot army in the central department, now number over 20,000, and the whole army throughout the Island is estimated at near 35,000. The impression is that Gen. Concha will make propositions of peace to the Marquis of Santa Lucia, but no conditions will be accepted except the unconditional surrender of the Spaniards and their departure from the Island.

The Diaro of Havana, whose editor was intendente of that city during the foreign rule of General Concha as Captain General, has recently published editorials pointing out among other things the special advantages to the general good of the island that would follow the restoration of peace. Owing to the relations believed to exist between the editor and Captain General Concha, the articles are thought to be inspired by the Spanish party, and that their object is to prepare the people of the island for the manifesto of prominent Hispano Cubans, demanding accommodation between the so called loyalists and insurgents, to be inaugurated by a temporary cessation of hostilities and followed by a formal treaty of peace. The basis of the treaty are made known, and include a pledge that the island shall remain united to the Crown of Spain; that the people shall elect representatives to the Cortes; that slavery shall only be interfered with by consent of the owners; and if emancipation should be decreed, then the owners of the slaves are to be indemnified, general pardon be granted for all political offences, and all embargoed properties be restored to their original owners.

A letter from Havana says, that on the 19th of March Captain General Jovella took precautionary measures for protecting the exchange offices, as rumors of manifestations to be made against that institution were frequent. Word was sent to the Spanish Admiral to have the marines in readiness at a moment's notice. Howitzers are placed in the bows of the launches of the Spanish men-of-war, ready to be landed. Several groups of men were quietly dispersed. The same letter says the accounts obtainable of the battle of Guasimas, show that it was one of the hardest contested fights that has taken place between the insurgents and Spaniards. Of all the wounded brought to Havana, most of the injuries received are by the machete.

They report that they were over two hours fighting at close quarters. Brigadier Arminan, with about 3,000 men, cavalry, infantry and artillery, becoming aware of the massing of Insurgents under Maximo Gomez, marched forward and on the 15th encountered them in large force. An attack was immediately begun by the Cubans, so that Arminan had barely time to form a square; placing his artillery in the center, the cavalry being ordered to cut its way through the enemy's lines and procure re-enforcements from Puerto Principe. The cavalry was fearfully cut up, very few were left to bring the news of their critical position of the Spanish column. These succeeded in reaching Puerto Principe, their pursuers close at their heels.

The Temperance Reform.

Another proclamation from Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, instructing the police to arrest rigorously for carrying concealed weapons, disperse crowds, and keep the sidewalks and streets open, was published Monday of last week. Mayor Johnston had a conference with the Women's Temperance League, in which he explained that the proclamation did not forbid the holding of prayer meetings in public squares, and in saloons with the consent of the proprietors; and that in the suburbs it did not prohibit praying on the sidewalks with the consent of saloon keepers. Several bands of women were out late Monday afternoon, and were admitted into several saloons. Great crowds followed them. In several places they sang while marching along the street.

No special feature in the Woman's Temperance Crusade in Cleveland, except that a considerable number of signatures were obtained to the citizens' and property-holders' pledges. The movement is meeting with considerable success, and especially in the adjoining towns.

At a temperance meeting in Association Hall, Brooklyn, March 31st, prayers were offered for the Superintendent of one of the oldest and largest Sunday Schools in the city, also, for the Chairman of the Church Building Committee, both of whom sell and drink intoxicating liquors The Methodist Ministers have been requested to select two ladies from each congregation, to form a Central Temperance Union of Christian women.

The crusaders of Dayton were busy all day Tuesday, in spite of the disagreeable weather. A fight in front of a saloon where they were praying, caused much excitement, but was soon settled. The women are achieving no conquests.

The crusade at Columbus, this week, has not been very productive of good. The ladies who have labored on the streets for the past few weeks, are beginning to wear out in body, notwithstanding their zeal is as intense as ever. The work of the past two days has principally been in circulating pledges. Several prominent drinking places at which the ladies have called very frequently during the crusade, now positively refuse to admit them.

The temperance ladies of Lafayette still continue their visits to the saloons and the wholesale liquor houses. They are generally courteously received and kindly treated, though no good results have yet manifested themselves. The City Council has ordered the police force to see that the 5 and 9 o'clock provisions of the Baxter bill are carried out, and as a consequence no liquor is sold after 9 P. M.

In the Massachusetts Senate reports were received from the Committee on Liquor Law and ordered printed. The majority report is against any change in the law. Three minority reports were presented, two for licensing under certain restrictions, and one for the comparative free sale of liquor.

The Common Council of Jeffersonville passed an ordinance Wednesday night, with only two majority, requiring the liquor dealers to pay $500 for a license. This being excessive, it meets the disapproval of many good citizens, and will elect at the coming city election an entire new Council. The proscriptive manner in which the temperance element bring to bear is driving several of the old, best German citizens to Louisville, thus instead of building up and sustaining a live mercantile and commercial city, is fast producing a stagnant appearance in all business departments.

Reports from Tontogany, Ohio, give a most flattering picture of the progress of the temperance crusade there. All the saloons but two have surrendered, and these show signs of weakening, and will hardly last long. The ladies employ both the system of picketing and daily visitation, and have union prayer meetings daily.

The temperance ladies began systematic operations in Brooklyn April 1. A large number of saloons, drug stores and groceries were visited. Myers, the first convert of the crusade, reopened his saloon Wednesday night.

The ladies visited some of the saloons in the southern portion of the city of Wheeling, on the 2d inst.; also visited the workmen in some of the iron mills, but met with no success whatever.

In Bellair, O., over sixty ladies started to visit the saloons. At three places they were admitted and treated kindly, but at all the others the doors were locked and admittance refused them.

At St. Clairville, O., the two remaining saloons—Dowling's and Josie King's—were visited, but the doors were found locked. Guards have been placed at these saloons to take down the names of all visitors.

At Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry, O., the ladies continue their visiting and praying, meeting with little or no success.

The friends of Garry and Emery, who murdered Gottlieb Powell at West Wheeling, W. Va., a few months since, while under the influence of liquor, have obtained the names of the saloon keepers who furnished them liquor, intending to prosecute them under the law of that State which makes saloon keepers liable for all damages done by persons while intoxicated. The case will be looked upon with great interest, as it is the first instituted under the new statute.

The most noticeable feature of the crusade at Columbus on Thursday, was the refusal of Mr. Eberly, the proprietor of a wholesale grocery, to allow the ladies to pray in front of his place. He ordered the ladies rudely away, and upon their refusal to leave, he ordered his men to carry out a pile of goods. In doing this, the truck was wheeled over the dress of one of the ladies.

In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions on the 2d inst., the first conviction was had under the Sunday Liquor law. A saloon-keeper was convicted on the testimony of a woman, who testified that in the hope she could prevent the defendant from selling liquor to her husband, she went to defendant's tavern on Sunday, March 15, and said her mother was sick, and bought half a pint of whisky. Then, in pursuance of her original design, she prosecuted him. Defendant admitted the sale, but said it was for medicinal purposes. The Judge held that a tavern keeper had no right to sell liquor on Sunday as an apothecary. Sentence was deferred.

The ladies of Wheeling fully inaugurated the street praying on the 3d inst. They visited a number of saloons, and although meeting with no positive success, feel greatly rejoiced at the kind treatment they received. At a number of saloons they were denied the privilege of praying inside. They then knelt on the pavements and sang and prayed. The proprietor of Laramin's Varieties met them at the door and conducted them to the Concert hall, gave them full permission to sing and pray, during which exercises the utmost order was observed. Mr. Laramin published a card in an afternoon paper informing the ladies they can have his hall and stage with 175 seats, for services for half an hour each day.

Friday night a large meeting of Germans, who opposed the Sunday liquor law, was held in Philadelphia for the purpose of effecting an organization which will support for office no candidate who will not pledge himself to repeal the present law relative to the sale of liquors. A resolution was adopted which authorized the formation of an organization to be called "The True Water," to extend all over the State. Any citizen can become a member who will pledge himself to support only such a candidate for office, without distinction of party, as will openly and unreservedly endorse principles at variance with the present Sunday Liquor law.

At St. Clairville, O., Jos. King surrendered Friday evening. Friday morning Downing, the last one, surrendered.

A Bellaire, Bridgeport, and Martin's Ferry, the daily visiting continues, with little, if any, decisive result.

The crusade took a new shape at Columbus on Friday. Heretofore the ladies have prayed and sung at saloons and then passed on to other fields, but on Friday the plan of besieging certain saloons commenced, the besiegers being relieved by fresh forces at given periods.

At New York, April 3d, the temperance mass meeting in Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler spoke of the insufficiency of the prohibition laws, and showed how much more had been done through the moral suasion of women three months in the West than had been effected by legislation in years. Resolutions calling upon the Legislature for the suppression of dramshops throughout the State, and for preventing the sale of all spirituous and intoxicating liquors, were adopted.

Rev. Dr. John Hall has published a card, defending the resolutions adopted at the ministers' meeting, and says the words "consistent and intelligent temperance," which appear in them, were not intended to disclaim the Western movement, nor to disclaim total abstinence, but were used to secure public co-operation against drunkenness; no matter what might be individual convictions of personal duty of "consistent and intelligent temperance," he says that such a personal attitude towards strong drink as is consistent with good morals, with truth and with man's avowed opinions, is defensible by Scripture and reason; it was intended to exclude rant, cant, ignorance, dogmatism, the petty selfishness that trades on temperance reform, and the honest or dishonest blundering that makes the reform a religion.

The political feeling in Dayton is intense. Both parties are vigorously at work. The whole mass of liquor dealers, some hundreds in number, with a superabundance of money, are working with tremendous energy, and are sanguine of electing the whisky ticket. The Republicans, reinforced by many of the best Democrats, are hopeful, but not sanguine. For three years past the city has given small Democratic majorities, and as the liquor men consider their barrooms in danger, they are not neglecting any points. There are more drunken men in town than were ever before seen. Free whisky flows. The Republicans do not pretend to work in the saloons, as every one of them is on the Democratic side. The present impression of the Democrats is that they will carry the city by several hundred. Some say over 500, but there will be much quiet Democratic voting against the whisky ticket. The crusaders were out again on Saturday, in spite of the disagreeable weather. Their prospects are not encouraging.

A special from Bluffton, Indiana, says a horrible murder was perpetrated in that town Saturday night. Philip Jones, an old farmer, tried to make peace between a party of roughs who were quarrelling and fighting over a game of billiards in the only drinking saloon that had not yielded to the woman's movement. One of the rowdies, Benjamin J. Field, struck the farmer on the head with a billiard cue, crushing his skull, kicked him in the face when down, and then fled. Jones died soon after. Field is not arrested. The excitement is intense.

A Mt. Vernon, O., special says Judge Davis on Saturday attempted to enforce the ordinance against obstructing the sidewalks, and ordered the sentry box used by the crusaders to be removed from the front of the grocery store of Jas. Rogers. An excited crowd of men and women interfered and prevented the removal of the box. The affair occasions excitement, and fears of a serious disturbance are entertained.

THE CURRENCY.

Meeting Against Expansion.

Faneuil Hall, Boston, was crowded on Saturday, in response to a call for a mass meeting to protest against any further expansion of the currency. Wm. Grey, a prominent merchant, presided. In his address, he said that Congress had lamentably failed to uphold the public faith to make a provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of United States notes in coin, and if Congress makes the proposed increase of legal tender issues to $400,000,000, it assumes the power to enlarge the amount of currency at any time, and to any extent. A sound currency is the great demand of the labor of the country upon the Government, and it is the great duty of the Government to place its stamp upon the coin of the country, attesting its worth for commercial purposes; and it should never issue one dollar of paper money.

George B. Blake, jr., banker, read the resolutions. They set forth that the passage and approval of any act to increase the issue of irredeemable paper money would be a deliberate violation of a sacred pledge, that the refusal of Congress to apply the surplus revenues of the past few years to the redemption of United States in coin has continued and aggravated the evils of uncertainty and the wide fluctuations in values which an irredeemable currency always brings, and has led directly to financial ills which it is now sought to remedy by fresh issues of the currency which caused them. The evils of the new issue will fall chiefly upon the producing sections; inflation always raises the prices of articles of consumption more rapidly than it raises wages, and any further issue of currency would especially injure every man and woman dependent upon a salary. An appeal is confidently made to the President to veto any bill which violates the pledge which he made his first official act to approve; and the members of Congress who voted for the pending currency measures are declared to have assisted the credit and good name of the country. A resolution was adopted providing for a Committee to co-operate with a Committee in other places, and to resist inflation and promote a return to specie payment; also, one protesting that the hostility of Boston and New England to the pending Congressional measures does not arise from self-interest.

Charles Francis and John Quincy Adams and Robert C. Winthrop were among the Vice Presidents. After some addresses in the spirit of the resolutions, which were adopted, the meeting adjourned.

Revised Freight Tariff.

A Convention of General Freight Agents was held in Indianapolis, on the 2d inst, at which representatives from the following roads and freight lines, were present: Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Pan Handle, & Pennsylvania, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Vandalia, Evansville & Crawfordsville, Atlantic & Great Western, Michigan Central, Marietta & Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, South Shore Line, White Line, Continental Fast Freight Line, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, Louisville & Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis, Indianapolis & Cincinnati, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Line. The following schedule of rates were adopted:

FOURTH CLASS FREIGHT.

From	Chicago	to Boston	45 "
"	"	" New York	40 "
"	"	" Phila. & Baltim'ore	40 "
From	St. Louis	to Boston	55 "
"	"	" New York	50 "
"	"	" Phila. & Baltim'ore	50 "
From	Keokuk	to Boston	65 "
"	"	" New York	60 "
"	"	" Phila. & Baltim'ore	60 "
From	Indianapolis	to Boston	40 cts.
"	"	" New York	35 "
"	"	" Phila. & Baltimore	35 "
From	Louisville	to Boston	47 "
"	"	" New York	42 "
"	"	" Phila. & Baltim'ore	42 "
From	Cincinnati	to Boston	40 "
"	"	" New York	35 "
"	"	" Phila. & Baltim'ore	35 "

Third class 5 cents; second class 10 cents, and first class 15 cents more than fourth class.

The Erie Strikers.

The military have entire possession of all the property of the Company at Susquehanna, and all is apparently quiet.

A secret meeting of the strikers was held at their headquarters Monday evening, at which they resolved to meet Tuesday at the Company's shop, and offer to go to work, and unless the Company will agree to re-employ all they will refuse to allow any to go to work. This demand will be refused by the Railroad authorities, who have decided to reduce the force from 1,000 to 500 men. As the Company has ample force to sustain them, the strikers will be obliged to yield.

The town is filled with rumors in which nitro glycerine and fire are frequently mentioned.

The large engine in the shop has been partially repaired, but cannot be started before Wednesday. Some of the missing parts of the engines have been restored, and fifty engines are lying disabled, not including those in the shops waiting repairs.

The Paymaster was engaged paying the strikers on Monday.

Division Superintendents Thomas and Gardner have returned to their departments. Vice Presidents Clark and Wright are still at Susquehanna.

It is probable that the strikers will not further interfere with the trains, but may make serious trouble in the shop.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Cotton is steady at 15c for middling uplands. Flour is steady and in moderate inquiry; receipts 12,000 bbls; sales 12,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat is quiet and firm; receipts 36,000 bu; sales 27,000 bu; 153@155 for No 2 Chicago; 158c for No 2 Milwaukee. Rye quiet. Corn steady and in moderate demand; receipts 164,000 bu; sales 42,000 bush at 58@58½ for new western mixed afloat; 58@59c for old do. Barley firm in buyers' favor. Oats steady; receipts 42,000 bu; sales 36,000 bu at 59@61; receipts 42,000 bu; sales 36,000 bu at 59@61; receipts 42,000 bu; sales 36,000 bu at 59@61